THE

English Grammar,

Setting forth

The *Grounds* of the *English Tongue*;

And Particularly

Its *Genius* in making *Compounds* and *Derivatives*, with many other Useful and Curious *Observations*.

Wherein are also Explained

The usual *Abbreviations*, the several *Hands* used in Writing, and *Characters* in Printing, the Variety of *Styles*, the Art of true *Pointing*, and the Way to understand *Books*.

With a Prefatory Discourse

About the *Original*, and *Excellency* of the *English Tongue*;

And at the End,

An Alphabetick Collection of the *Monosyllables*, being a Treasure of *Orthography* for Writers, and of *Rhimes* for Poets.

A Necessary Work in general

For all Persons desirous to understand the Grounds and Genius of the *English*, and very proper to prepare Young Men for the *Latine Tongue*.

By *GUY MIEGE*, Gent.

The Second Edition.

London, Printed for *John Wyat* at the *Rose*, and *Samuel Clement* at the *Lute* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard, 1691.

Tanner 682

Thom. Tanner.

BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

TO THE

READER.

THE *Want of an* Engliſh Grammar *for the Uſe of this Nation, and the fair Opportunity I had in the Compoſing of my late Dictionary, to find out the Genius of the Engliſh Tongue, did eaſily prevail with me to gratify the Publick with this Service. But, leſt I ſhould be Tedious, I ſtudied how to be Short, and yet to leave out nothing that were Material. It required Time ſo to do. And herein I took my Meaſures from*

the pertinent Anſwer of an Orator; who, being twitted with a long Speech he had made, alledged this Excuſe, That he had not had Time enough to make it ſhorter. Thus you have it in a ſmall Compaſs, conſidering the Variety and Largeneſs of the Subject.

My Aim in it is to ſatisfy the Curious, and to advance the Illiterate into the Knowledge of the Grounds of their Language, ſo as to be able to give an Account thereof. The Matter is eaſy, if but minded a little; and the Book, of ſo ſmall a Price, that there can be no Diſcouragement pretended on that ſide.

Could I have my Option, all Young People that are deſigned for any Thing of good Education ſhould begin with the Grounds of their Language. And, as it is fit for Travellers

lers to be capacitated firſt to give an Account of their Native Country before they lanch into forein Parts, I think it were very proper, before a Young Man be turned over to the Latine Tongue, to know the Nature and Principles of his own. 'Twould be in a manner a Prelude and Introduction, which would facilitate unto him the Learning of other Languages. And, for a young Learner that is not yet thorough-paced either in Reading or Spelling of Engliſh, there's Nothing fitter than this Book to bring him up to it, ſuch is the Variety of the Matter herein contained.

'Tis the Judgement of ſeveral Judicious Perſons, that have incouraged me very much to this Deſign. Neither will it be improper for the Uſe of Forreiners, eſpecially the

French, that have already got ſome Smattering of the Engliſh Tongue. Whether or no I am miſtaken in my Meaſures, a little Time will ſhew. My Deſign is good, and the Reaſons on which it is grounded perhaps not to be rejected.

A Prefatory DISCOURSE,

Concerning the

Original, and Excellency

OF THE

Engliſh Tongue.

THE ORIGINAL of the *Engliſh* Nation and Language is fetched from the *Saxons*, a People of the *Lower Germany*. Who, having invaded *Brittain*, and forced the ancient Natives of this Iſland to retire beyond the *Severn* into *Wales*, divided this Part of the Iſland into Seven Kingdoms, called the *Saxons Heptarchy*. Which at laſt was reduced into a Monarchical State by *Egbert*, King of the

Weſt-Saxons; by Whom the whole United Body (in a Parliament, or Council, held at *Wincheſter Anno* 819.) was named *Engellond*, ſince turned into *England*. From whence the Nation and Language came to be called *Engliſh*.

But why King *Egbert* ſhould give it this Name I know no other Reaſon, but that he was probably deſcended from the *Angles*, an ancient People, which joyned with their Neighbours the *Saxons*, and went under their Name, in the Conqueſt of *Brittain*. They lived in that Part of the *Cimbrian Cherſoneſe*, which now goes by the Name of the Dukedom of *Sleſwick*; there being ſtill a ſmall Town called *Angolen*, which preſerves their Memory.

Thus having ſtated the Original of the *Engliſh* Tongue, I ſay further, that it is very much Improved by the continual Acceſſion of other Languages, eſpecially the *Latine* and *French*. The firſt brought in by the learned Part of the Nation; the *French*, by the *Norman* Conqueſt, and of late Years by Courtiers and Travellers.

'Tis true that, before the *Norman* Conqueſt, *England* had been Conquered by the *Danes*, who Lorded it here ſeveral hundred Years. But, their Language being it ſelf a

Dialect

Dialect of the *German*, they made little Alteration.

In ſhort, the *Engliſh* Tongue is chiefly a Compound of theſe three, *Saxon*, *Latine*, and *French*; but ſo that the *Saxon* is the Stock, in which the other two are Ingrafted.

Having ſaid thus much concerning the Original, I proceed to the EXCELLENCY of this Language. Which properly conſiſts in theſe four Things, *viz. Facility*, *Copiouſneſs*, *Significancy*, and *Sweetneſs*.

Its *Facility* is eaſily demonſtrable, in its Exemption from Flexions, from that Multiplicity of Caſes, and other Variations, which an Author calls the Emblems of *Babels* Curſe and Confuſion. The Invariableneſs of Nouns Adjective makes their Concordance eaſy with the Subſtantives. The Pronouns, ſo puzzling in *French*, admit of little Difficulty in *Engliſh*. And what is more eaſy than the Conjugation of *Engliſh* Verbs? Inſtead of one Particle (*To*) uſed before the Infinitive, have not the *French* three Prepoſitions, *de*, *à*, and *pour*, differently uſed in that Mood? Neither are we troubled with Verbs Reciprocal, one of the hardeſt Ingredients of that Lan-

Language; eſpecially when uſed with an Interrogation, and theſe intricate Particles, *en*, *y*, *ne*, and *pas*, the right placing of which is ſo puzzling to Strangers.

The *Copiouſneſs* I need not uſe much Art to demonſtrate. For, beſides the Treaſures of the ancient *Dutch* which the *Engliſh* retains in the *Saxon* Monoſyllables, the choicer Wits of this Nation have fetcht hither the very Quinteſſence of ſome forein Languages; who, like Bees, have gathered the beſt, and left the worſt. By which means they have ſo happily improved their Mother-Tongue, that thoſe amongſt Forreiners who underſtand the Genius of it are in a maze to ſee this Language ſo far outdo their own, and to find many of their Words tranſplanted here, thrive better in *England* than in their proper and natural Soil. And, whereas the *French* is ſtinted, and grown barren through its exceeding Nicety; the *Engliſh* on the contrary is grown mighty Copious, by its innate Liberty of making ſuch Compounds and Derivatives as are proper and ſutable to abridge the Expreſſion, and to ſay *Multum in parvo*. Inſomuch that it does almoſt equalize the *Greek*, and even exceed the *Latine*, in a peculiar grace of compounding many Words together, which is one of the

the greateſt Beauties can be in a Language. Nor does its Abundance ly here. For we have Court and Country *Engliſh*, *Northern* and *Southern* Dialects; which differ not only in Pronunciation, but alſo in Words and Terms. In ſhort, no Vulgar Language can deliver a Matter with more Variety, either plainly by Synonima's, or by Circumlocution with Metaphors.

The *Significancy* of the *Engliſh* is beſt made out by the *Vindex Anglicus*, in Words to this effect. There is ſcarce, ſay's he, any Variety that any other Nation can brag of, but the *Engliſh* has almoſt with equal felicity made its own. Witneſs the *Italian Courtier*, the *French Saluſt*, the *Spaniſh Guzman*, the *Latine Naſo*, and the *Greek Polybius*. Who would read that matchleſs Eſſay of Mr. *Sandys* upon the *Æneids*, and would not think it writ ſo by the peerleſs *Maro* himſelf? How properly has the renowned Lord *Bacon* taught us to ſpeak the Terms of Art in our own Language? A Thing judged Impoſſible, till we ſaw it performed. What matchleſs and incomparable Pieces of Eloquence have we ſeen in our Time, and where ſhall one ſee more Senſe in ſo few Words? What Poetry has more Majeſty, and bears a greater Senſe,

Senſe, than the *Engliſh*, when it flows from a true Poet?

In point of *Sweetneſs*, whereas the *Italian* ſwarms with Vowels, and the *Dutch* with Conſonants, the *Engliſh* has the Advantage of them both in a happy Mixture. 'Tis true, the *Italian* is an excellent, Princely, and pleaſant Language; but it wants Sinews, and paſſes as ſilent Water. The *French* is truly delicate, but too affected. The *Spaniſh* majeſtical, but terrible and boiſterous. The *Dutch* manly, but harſh. Now the *Engliſh*, in borrowing from each of them, gives the Strength of Conſonants to the *Italian*, the full Sound of Syllables to the *French*, the Variety of Termination with milder Accents to the *Spaniard*, and diſſolves with more facility the *Dutch* Vowels.

Thus, when Subſtance combines with Delight, Plenty with Delicacy, Beauty with Majeſty, and Expedition with Gravity, what can want to the Perfection of ſuch a Language? Certainly ſuch is the Mixture of the *Engliſh*, that one may frame his Speech majeſtical, pleaſant, delicate, or manly, according to the Subject. Of all which Advantages inherent to the *Engliſh* Tongue Foreiners are at laſt become very ſenſible. For, whereas they uſed to

flight

ſlight it, as an Inſular Speech, not worth their taking notice, now they ſhook off that groundleſs Prejudice, they are as great Admirers of it, eſpecially ſince I afforded them thoſe Helps which formerly they wanted.

What remains is to anſwer the uſual *Objections* againſt it, whereby ſome people pretend to degrade it from the worth of a Language; viz. its *Mixture*, and *Mutability*. *Mixture*, a Thing ſo very natural to Languages, that none but the *Hebrew* (if that) is free from it. The *Latine* it ſelf had a great Mixture of *Greek*, and *Gothiſh*. The *French* conſiſts of *Latine*, *Dutch*, and old *Gallique*. The *Spaniſh*, of *Latine*, *Gothiſh*, and *Moriſco*. And the *German* it ſelf, as Original as it is pretended to be, has a taſt of the *Roman* Empire, and the bordering Neighbours.

As for its *Mutability*, 'tis at leaſt as groundleſs an Objection. For 'tis well known, that Languages, as States, have their Infancy and Age, their Wax and Wane.

But now the *Engliſh* is come to ſo great Perfection, now 'tis grown ſo very Copious and Significant, by the Acceſſion of the Quinteſſence and Life of other Tongues, 'twere to be wiſhed that a Stop were put to this unbounded Way of Naturalizing forein Words

Words, and that none hereafter ſhould be admitted but with Judgement and Authority. Were this Nation contented to improve what Grain they have already, without over-ſtocking themſelves from other Parts, and putting their Language on a perpetual Motion, it would be much for the Credit of it. And the Truth is, there is as much in it as is needfull, and as much as the *Engliſh* Soil is well able to bear.

ERRATA.

PAge 27. line 19. read *Sympathy.* P. 28. l. 4. read *Sorts.* P. 41. l. 17. read *Clemence.* P. 112. after *Mr.* add *Mrs.* for *Miſtris.* P. 127. l. 11. for *Propoſition*, read *Proportion.* P. 132. l. 6. read *has only* 12. P. 149. remove *turf* from the 2. Column next to *ſcurf* in the third.

THE

THE TABLE.

The First Part.

Of the Eight Parts of Speech, in general. Page 1.
Of the Derivation of Words. 9.
Of the Compoſition of Words. 20.
Of Nouns in particular. 29.
Of Proper Names. 38.
Of Pronouns. 45.
Of Verbs. 50.
Of Verbs Impersonal, and Defective. 68.
The Uſe of Tenſes. 69.
The Conſtruction of Verbs. 74.
Of Participles. 76.
Of Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepoſitions. 77.

The Second Part.

Of the Engliſh Pronunciation, and Spelling, in general. 83.
Of the Pronunciation, in particular, and firſt of ſingle Vowels. 87.
Of the double Vowels, called Dipthongs. 91.

Of

Of the Conſonants. 95.
Of the mute (or unpronounced) Vowels and Conſonants. 97.
Of the Quantity, and Diviſion of Syllables. 99.
Of the Modern Orthography, or Way of Spelling. 102.
General Reflexions upon the Pronunciation, and Spelling. 108.
Of the Abbreviations. 110.
Of the ſeveral Hands uſed in Writing, and Characters in Printing. 118.
Of the Stops, and other Diſtinctions, uſed in Writing and Printing. 122.
Of Proſe and Verſes, and the Variety of Styles, with Rules how to ſpeak or write well in any Style. 127.
Of Books; and particularly the ſeveral Parts into which a Book is uſually divided, and the ſeveral Denominations of Books from their different Sizes. 129.

A Collection of the Engliſh Monoſyllables, according to their ſeveral Terminations. 133.

THE

THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

TO handle this Subject Methodically, I ſhall divide it into two General PARTS. The Firſt ſhall treat of the Eight Parts of Speech; and the Second, of Pronunciation, and Spelling, with Things relating thereunto.

PART I.

Of the Eight Parts of Speech, in general.

THere are but eight Sorts of Words, whereof a Language does conſiſt; and theſe are called, by Grammarians, the Eight Parts of Speech.

Viz.

NOUN, PRONOUN, VERB, PARTICIPLE, } { ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, PREPOSITION, INTERJECTION.

Now ſome Words have but one Syllable, that is, make but one Sound; as *God*, *Man*. Some two Syllables, as *Godly*, *manly*. Some three, as *Godlineſs*, *manlineſs*. Others four, as *univerſal*; five, as *univerſally*; ſix, as *univerſality*; ſeven, as *Incompatibility*, thus divided into theſe ſeven Syllables, or diſtinct Sounds, *In-com-pa-ti-bi-li-ty*.

When a Word has but one Syllable, it is called a *Monoſyllable*; if it has two, a *Diſſyllable*; if more, a *Polyſyllable*. And a ſhort Word, whether it be a Pronoun, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, or Interjection, is commonly called a Particle.

Now, according to the Nature of Words, they are generally divided in Grammar, into

Primitives, *Simple*, } and { *Derivatives*. *Compounds*.

A Word that does not ariſe from another is termed *Primitive*, as *juſt*: And that which is derived from another, *Derivative*; as *Juſtice*, and *Juſtly*, from Juſt.

If the Word have in it no mixture of another, it bears the Name of *Simple*; as the Word *Juſt* aforeſaid. Otherwiſe it is a *Compound*, as *Unjuſt*.

A NOUN

A NOUN is either the Name of a Thing; as *Man*, *Woman*, *Beaſt*, *Town*, *Houſe*, *&c.* Or elſe it expreſſes ſome Quality or other of the Thing; as *good*, *bad*, *great*, *ſmall*, *black*, or *white*.

And of theſe two Sorts of Nouns, the firſt is called *Subſtantive*, and the other *Adjective*.

Amongſt the Subſtantives, ſome are called *Proper Names*. As, of Men, *John*, *Thomas*, *William*; of Women, *Mary*, *Jane*, *Elizabeth*; of Countries, *England*, *France*, and *Spain*; Cities, or Towns, *London*, *Paris*, *Madrid*; Rivers, the *Thames*, the *Rhine*, and the *Danube*; Mountains, the *Alps*, and the *Pyrenees*.

So, amongſt Adjectives, thoſe are called *National Names* which expreſs ſome Nation or other; ſuch as *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, *&c.*

Of both Sorts, I mean Subſtantives and Adjectives, there are many called *Verbals*, as being derived from Verbs. But of theſe I ſhall ſpeak afterwards.

A PRONOUN is a Part of Speech, made uſe of inſtead of a Noun.

Such are 1. *I*, *Thou*, *He*, which are called *Perſonal*.

2. Theſe three *Demonſtrative*; *This*, *That*, and *It*.

3. Theſe five *Relative*; *That*, *It*, *Which*, *Who*, *What*.

4. The Pronouns *Poſſeſſive*; *My* or *mine*, *Thy* or *thine*, *His* or *its*.

5. The *Indefinite*; as, *all*, *every*, *ſome*, *any*, *many*, *ſame*, *ſuch*, *like*, *other*, *whoever*, *whoſoever*, *whatever*, *whatſoever*.

A VERB is a Part of Speech that betokens Exiſtence, as *to be*, *to exiſt*; Action, as *to love*, *to teach*; or Poſſeſſion, as *to have*, *to injoy*. And it is commonly known from other Parts of Speech in Engliſh by the Particle *To*, which goes before it in the Infinitive Mood, as in the aforeſaid Verbs.

When a Verb does admit of a Subſtantive after it, we call it a Verb *Active*; if not, 'tis a Verb *Neuter*. So *to eat*, and *to have*, are Active; becauſe we ſay for exemple, *to eat Fruit*, and *to have Fruit*. Whereas *to Fall* is a Verb Neuter, becauſe we don't ſay, *to fall a Thing*.

'Tis true there are ſome Verbs Active that are uſed Neutrally; as *to eat*, when we ſay for exemple, *this Meat eats well*. And ſo there are Neutral Verbs that are uſed Actively; as when we ſay, *to run a Race*, or *to run the Gantlop*.

A PARTICIPLE is a Part of Speech that has ſomething of a Verb, and ſomething of a Noun Adjective; from whence it has the Name of Participle.

There are two Sorts of theſe, one of the *Preſent*, and another of the *Preter Tenſe*; that is, one that relates to the Time preſent, and another to the Time paſt.

The firſt does always end in *ing*. So from the Verb *to ſpeak*, comes the Participle *ſpeaking*; from *to write*, *writing*. As, *I am ſpeaking*, or *writing*.

The Participle of the Preter Tenſe does moſt commonly end in *ed*. As from the Verb *to love*, *loved*; from *to leſſen*, *leſſened*.

There are indeed many of theſe Participles that

that vary from this Rule, of which you ſhall have an Account hereafter.

An ADVERB is a Word expreſſing ſome Circumſtance or other of an Action, or Being, ſignified by the Verb.

The moſt numerous Sort of Adverbs are thoſe which expreſs the Quality or Manner of a Thing; as *well, ill, prudently, wiſely, reſolutely, conſtantly.*

Others betoken Quantity; Viz. *little, leſs, much, more, enough, too much, as, ſo, very, more, moſt, quite, altogether, exceeding, exceſſively, mighty, extremely,* and the like.

There are beſides Adverbs of Time; ſuch as *then, when, now, always, ever, for ever, often, ſometimes, ſeldom, never, anon, by and by, forthwith, preſently, betimes, early, ſoon, late, lately, yeſterday, to day, formerly, heretofore, of old, hitherto, henceforth, henceforward, hereafter, continually, perpetually, eternally, everlaſtingly.*

Of Place; *where, whither, here, hither, there, thither, hence, thence, from thence, whence, from whence, elſewhere, up, high, above, down, below, before, behind, far, near, forward, backward, whereever, &c.*

Of Order; *firſt, ſecondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, laſtly, finally, &c.* Of Confuſion; *confuſedly, pell-mell, topſy-turvy, upſide-down, prepoſterouſly.* And Separation; *apart, aſunder, aſide.*

There are alſo Adverbs of Asking; as *why, wherefore, how, how much, when, where, whither?*

Of Affirming; *yes, ay, truly, indeed, ſurely, certainly.* And of Denying; as, *no, not.*

Some betoken Deliberation; as *purpoſely, deſignedly,*

ſignedly, *for the nonce*, *willingly*, *wilfully*, *wittingly*. Others Raſhneſs; as *raſhly*, *at random*, *heedleſly*, *bluntly*, *careleſly*, *inconſiderately*, *headlong*, *at a venture*, *hand over head*, *fooliſhly*, *unadviſedly*.

Some are Adverbs of Chance; as *perhaps*, *may be*, *peradventure*, *caſually*, *accidentally*, *unexpectedly*, *luckily*, *happily*, *unluckily*, *unhappily*, *unfortunately*.

Some betoken Haſte; as *quickly*, *out of hand*, *forthwith*, *preſently*, *by and by*, *in a trice*, *in promptu*, *ex tempore*. Others Gentleneſs; as *ſoftly*, *leiſurely*, *gingerly*, *gently*, *inſenſibly*.

There are Adverbs of Comparing; *ſo*, *like*, *likewiſe*, *as*, *even as*, *than*, *rather*. Others of Contrariety; as *quite contrary*, *on the contrary*, *elſe*, *otherwiſe*.

Some that expreſs an Opportunity; viz. *fitly*, *conveniently*, *ſeaſonably*. Others a Difficulty; as *hardly*, *ſcarce*, *with much ado*.

Laſtly, there are Adverbs of Iteration; as *again*, *now and then*, *ever and anon*.

A CONJUNCTION is a Part of Speech, which ſerves to joyn Words and Sentences together.

Amongſt which theſe two, *alſo*, *and*, are called Copulative; *or*, *either*, *nor*, *neither*, *whether*, Diſjunctive.

To which add theſe, by Grammarians called Cauſal; *for*, *becauſe*, *therefore*, *then* (in the Senſe of *therefore*,) *that*.

Some termed Adverſative; *whereas*, *whenas*, *foraſmuch as*, *but*, *yet*, *however*, *howbeit*, *nevertheleſs*, *notwithſtanding that*, *though*, *although*.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, theſe Conditional; *if*, *provided*, *unleſs*, *except*.

A PREPOSITION is a Word that expreſſes ſome Circumſtance or other of the Noun.

As, *with*, *without*, *by*, *for*, *againſt*, *counter*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *to*, *into*, *at*, *out*, *about*, *from*, *near*, *nigh*, *towards*, *in*, *within*, *before*, *after*, *upon*, *over*, *under*, *forth*, *through* or *thorough*, *croſs*, *between* or *betwixt*, *amongſt*.

An INTERJECTION is a Part of Speech expreſſing a ſudden, or violent Motion of the Mind; As, *ah! alas!* O! *Oh that! Oh ſad! Foh*, *fy*, *piſh*, *huſh*, *hey-ho! ho! ho ho! lack a day*, *hey-day*.

Thus you have a Scheme of the Eight Parts of Speech, and a general Proſpect of your Mother Tongue. Amongſt which Parts, you muſt know, that Nouns and Verbs are the moſt conſiderable. For Pronouns and Participles are in their nature half Nouns. And what are Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepoſitions, and Interjections, but Acceſſories to Nouns and Verbs, and as it were their Attendants?

Now, amongſt that Multitude of Words which make up a Language, ſome are *Common*, or *Familiar Words*, generally known and underſtood by all Sorts of People; others are *Choice*, or *Elegant Words*, fit for Scholars, and Perſons of good Education.

Again, ſome are *Terms of Art*, ſuch as properly belong to Liberal and Mechanick Arts; as a *Syllogiſm* in Logick, *Gules* in Heraldry, and *Furring* amongſt Seamen.

Some Words are uſed in a merry Senſe, therefore called *Burlesk*, or *Comical Words*. As, a *Tranſlator*, for a Cobler; and *Trout* in this Expreſſion, *I am your humble Trout*, for, I am your humble Servant.

Thoſe be in general the Words which are the Conſtituent, Subſtantial, and Sound Parts of a Language.

I paſs by the Excremental Parts; ſuch as the *Provincial* (or *Country*) *Words*, proper only to ſome Country or other. *Crampt*, or *Uncouth Words*, that be forced, or uſed againſt the Grain and Genius of the Language. And laſtly, *Old*, *Obſolete*, or *Antiquated Words*, which are grown out of Uſe.

One Thing we muſt obſerve, concerning Words in Uſe, that ſome of them are uſed in two Senſes; the one called *Proper* or *Natural*, and the other *Figurative* or *Metaphorical*.

The *Proper* Senſe of a Word is that whereby a Thing is properly ſo called; and the *Figurative*, that which is transferred from one Thing to another, with ſome Congruity. So, when I ſay, *a Lion is a fierce Creature*, there you have the Word Lion in its proper Senſe. But, if I ſay, *ſuch a Man is a Lion*, here Lion is uſed figuratively, to expreſs a Man as ſtout as a Lion. The ſame it is with *a Flame of Fire*, and *the Flames of Love*; with *the Sting of a Serpent*, and *the Sting of Conſcience*.

Moreover, a Word is ſaid to be *Ambiguous*, *Equivocal*, or *Homonymous*, that bears ſeveral Senſes. As the Word *Arms*, which ſignifies a Part of our Body, the Weapons uſed to fight withall, and Tokens of Honour.

On the contrary thoſe Words are properly termed

med *Synonimous*, that have the ſame Signification; as theſe three, *ſtout*, *valiant*, *couragious*.

Of the Derivation of Words.

THE Way to underſtand the Bottom of a Language is to learn how the Derivatives are formed from their Primitives, and the Compounds from their Simples. Which is the Thing I am now going upon.

I begin with the Derivatives, and firſt with the Subſtantives. Amongſt which I ſhall take notice in the firſt place of ſuch as are deduced from Adjectives ending in *ant*, or *ent*. As,

Conſtancy,	from	*Conſtant.*
Vigilancy,		*Vigilant.*
Prudence,		*Prudent.*
Convenience,		*Convenient.*
Decency,		*Decent.*

I proceed to Thoſe that flow from other Adjectives. Some of which end in *neſs*, and particularly ſuch as betoken Colour, or Dimenſion. As,

Whiteneſs,	from	*White.*
Blackneſs,		*Black.*
Redneſs,		*Red.*
Greenneſs,		*Green.*
Yellowneſs,		*Yellow.*
Greatneſs,		*Great.*

Bigneſs,

Bigneſs,	from	*Big.*
Smalneſs,		*Small.*
Thickneſs,		*Thick.*
Roundneſs,		*Round.*

To which add others derived from divers Sorts of Adjectives. As,

Wilfulneſs,	from	*Wilfull.*
Careleſneſs,		*Careleſs.*
Fooliſhneſs,		*Fooliſh.*
Bloudineſs,		*Bloudy.*
Timorouſneſs,		*Timorous.*
Craftineſs,		*Crafty.*
Reaſonableneſs,		*Reaſonable.*

Others you will find ending in *t*, or *th*, which are deduced from Adjectives, or Verbs. As,

Height,	from	*High.*
Length,		*Long.*
Breadth,		*Broad.*
Depth,		*Deep.*
Drought,		*Dry.*
Draught,		*to Draw.*
Sight,		*to See.*
Flight,		*to Fly.*
Mirth,		*Merry.*
Sloth,		*Slow.*
Dearth,		*Dear.*
Truth,		*True.*
Youth,		*Young.*
Growth,		*to Grow.*

Some

Some Subſtantives are derived from other Subſtantives. Such are in the firſt place the Names of Tradeſmen, generally derived from the Thing they trade in, and ending commonly in *er*. As,

Hatter,	from	*Hat.*
Glover,		*Glove.*
Potter,		*Pot.*
Jeweller,		*Jewel.*

The ſame it is with Men that profeſs any particular Science. As,

Philoſopher,	from	*Philoſophy.*
Aſtronomer,		*Aſtronomy.*
Aſtrologer,		*Aſtrology.*
Coſmographer,		*Coſmography.*
Geographer,		*Geography.*
Lawyer,		*Law.*

'Tis true, that ſome of theſe do terminate in *ian*. As,

Grammarian,	from	*Grammar.*
Rhetorician,		*Rhetorick.*
Logician,		*Logick.*
Arithmetician,		*Arithmetick.*

Others, in *iſt*. As,

Druggiſt,	from	*Drugs.*
Herbaliſt,		*Herbs.*
Latiniſt,		*Latine.*

The

The National Names do generally end in *an*. As,

Italian,	from	*Italy.*
German,		*Germany.*
Hungarian,		*Hungary.*
Norvegian,		*Norway.*
Armenian,		*Armenia.*
Perſian,		*Perſia.*
Indian,		*India.*
African,		*Africa.*
American,		*America.*
Roman,		*Rome.*
Neapolitan,		*Naples.*

Such as ſwerve from this Rule are chiefly theſe. Viz. *Engliſh, Iriſh, Scotch, Welch, French, Dutch, Fleming, Florentine, Dane, Swede, Swiſſer, Brandenburger, Hamburger, Laplander, Lieflander, Pole, Mede, Tartar, Turk, Moſcovite, Saxon, Gaſcoon, Genoueſe, Portugueze, Spaniard, Aſiatick.*

Moreover, there is a Sort of Derivatives relating to the female Sex, which terminate in *eſs*. As,

Goddeſs,	from	*God.*
Empreſs,		*Emperour.*
Electreſs,		*Elector.*
Princeſs,		*Prince.*
Dutcheſs,		*Duke.*
Marchioneſs,		*Marquis.*
Baroneſs,		*Baron.*
Embaſſadreſs,		*Embaſſadour.*
Governeſs,		*Governour.*

Miſtreſs,

Miſtreſs,	from	*Maſter.*
Abbeſs,		*Abbot.*
Prieſteſs,		*Prieſt.*

To theſe I ſubjoyn the Subſtantives, whoſe Termination is in *ſhip.* As,

Lordſhip,	from	*Lord.*
Maſterſhip,		*Maſter.*
Doctorſhip.		*Doctor.*
Cardinalſhip,		*Cardinal.*
Apoſtleſhip,		*Apoſtle.*
Admiralſhip,		*Admiral.*

In *head.* As,

Godhead,	from	*God.*
Maidenhead,		*Maiden.*

In *hood.* As,

Fatherhood,	from	*Father.*
Brotherhood,		*Brother.*
Childhood,		*Child.*
Manhood,		*Man.*
Knighthood,		*Knight.*
Widowhood,		*Widow.*
Falſhood,		*Falſe.*

In *dom.* As,

Kingdom,	from	*King.*
Dukedom,		*Duke.*
Earldom,		*Earl.*

Chriſten-

Chriſtendom,	from	*Chriſtians.*
Popedom,		*Pope.*
Wiſdom,		*Wiſe.*
Martyrdom,		*Martyr.*

In *rick.* As,

Biſhoprick,	from	*Biſhop.*
Archbiſhoprick,		*Archbiſhop.*

As for Diminutives, I mean ſuch Subſtantives as leſſen the Signification of thoſe from whence they come, the Number of 'em is but ſmall in the Engliſh Tongue. And they end in *kin, ling, el, et,* or *ock.* As,

Lambkin,	from	*Lamb.*
Kitling,		*Kit.*
Pickrel,		*Pike.*
Sippet,		*Sop.*
Hillock,		*Hill.*

I proceed now to the Verbals, which end in *er, or, our, ion, ing,* and *ment.*

In *er.* As,

Maker,	from	*to*	*Make.*
Seller,			*Sell.*
Lover,			*Love.*
Printer,			*Print.*
Ingraver,			*Ingrave.*

In

In *or*, and *our*. As,

Sollicitor, *Operator*, *Saviour*,	from *to*	*Sollicit.* *Operate.* *Save.*

In *ion*. As,

Creation, *Conſtitution*, *Concluſion*, *Satisfaction*,	from *to*	*Create.* *Conſtitute.* *Conclude.* *Satisfy.*

In *ing*. As,

Beginning, *Undertaking*, *Underſtanding*,	from *to*	*Begin.* *Undertake.* *Underſtand.*

Note, that there are almoſt as many Verbals of this kind as there are Verbs.

In *ment*. As,

Commandment, *Government*, *Judgement*. *Appointment*,	from *to*	*Command.* *Govern.* *Judge.* *Appoint.*

Amongſt the Adjectives, ſome are derived from Subſtantives, ſome from other Adjectives, others from Verbs.

Of

Of the firſt Sort, there are ſeveral Endings; *Viz.*

In *ous*, which betokens a Habit, or Quality. As,

Virtuous,	from	*Virtue.*
Vicious,		*Vice.*
Malicious,		*Malice.*
Courageous,		*Courage.*

In *al.* As,

Natural,	from	*Nature.*
Spiritual,		*Spirit.*
Eternal,		*Eternity.*

In *ick*, or *ical.* As,

Politick,	from	*Policy.*
Spermatick,		*Sperm.*
Allegorical,		*Allegory.*
Angelical,		*Angel.*
Canonical,		*Canon.*
Methodical,		*Method.*

In *ible.* As,

Terrible,	from	*Terrour.*
Horrible,		*Horrour.*

In *full*, which implies Abundance. As,

Joyfull,	from	*Joy.*
Plentifull,		*Plenty.*

Fruitfull,

Fruitfull,	from	*Fruit.*
Carefull,		*Care.*
Willfull,		*Will.*
Bountifull,		*Bounty.*

In *ſom.* As,

Troubleſom,	from	*Trouble.*
Cumberſom,		*Cumber.*
Humourſom,		*Humour.*
Fulſom,		*Full.*

In *iſh,* which ſignifies an Inclination. As,

Whoriſh,	from	*Whore.*
Brutiſh,		*Brute.*
Childiſh,		*Child.*
Deviliſh,		*Devil.*

In *en,* which imply's the Matter a Thing is made of. As,

Earthen,	from	*Earth.*
Hempen,		*Hemp.*
Golden,		*Gold.*
Leaden,		*Lead.*
Wooden,		*Wood.*
Woollen,		*Wool.*

In *y.* As,

Bloudy,	from	*Bloud.*
Guilty,		*Guilt.*
Windy,		*Wind.*

Dirty,	from	*Dirt.*
Godly,		*God.*
Heavenly,		*Heaven.*
Earthly,		*Earth.*
Fatherly,		*Father.*
Brotherly,		*Brother.*
Angry,		*Anger.*
Hungry,		*Hunger.*

In *leſs*, which imports a Privation. As,

Fatherleſs,	from	*Father.*
Motherleſs,		*Mother.*
Friendleſs,		*Friend.*
Nameleſs,		*Name.*
Doubtleſs,		*Doubt.*
Supperleſs,		*Supper.*
Uſeleſs,		*Uſe.*

Thoſe that are derived from other Adjectives are ſuch as leſſen their Signification, and may be called their Diminutives. As,

Whitiſh,	from	*White.*
Blackiſh,		*Black.*
Reddiſh,		*Red.*
Sweetiſh,		*Sweet.*

Thoſe that flow from the Verbs end in *able*, or *ible*. As,

Damnable,	from *to*	*Damn.*
Periſhable,		*Periſh.*
Conſiderable,		*to Conſider.*

Obſer-

Obſervable,	from *to*	*to Obſerve.*
Eatable,		*Eat.*
Drinkable,		*Drink.*
Diſcernible,		*Diſcern.*

From Nouns I proceed to Verbs Derivative. 'Tis true, that moſt of theſe do not vary from their Primitives, yet there are ſome that do. As,

To	*blacken,*	from	*Black.*
	whiten,		*White.*
	harden,		*Hard.*
	haſten,		*Haſt.*
	lengthen,		*Length.*
	ſhorten,		*Short.*
	moiſten,		*Moiſt.*
	ſoften,		*Soft.*
	ſharpen,		*Sharp.*

I conclude with thoſe Numerous Adverbs, that end in *ly*, and are an Off-ſpring from Adjectives. As,

Humbly,	from	*Humble.*
Learnedly,		*Learned.*
Prudently,		*Prudent.*
Lovingly,		*Loving.*
Plentifully,		*Plentifull.*
Briskly,		*Brisk.*
Abominably,		*Abominable.*
Satyrically,		*Satyrical.*
Wiſely,		*Wiſe.*
Virtuouſly,		*Virtuous.*

Thus I have ſhewed the Genius of the Engliſh Tongue in making Derivatives. I ſhall now obſerve to ye, that there are many Derivatives that ſpring from other Languages, whoſe Primitives are not uſed in Engliſh. As *flexible*, *feaſible*, *corporal*, *viſible*, &c. all Latine Words, but the French *feaſible*; and whoſe Primitives are not uſed in the Engliſh Tongue.

Of the Compoſition of Words.

THE Way of making Compounds in Engliſh is Twofold, either with a Prepoſition, or with ſome other previous Part of Speech.

The Prepoſitions uſed in this Caſe are either Separable, or Inſeparable. That is, they are either ſuch Prepoſitions as may be uſed by themſelves, or ſuch as are only uſed in Compound Words.

The firſt you have a Liſt of in my general Account of the Eight Parts of Speech, for which I refer you thither.

The Inſeparable are properly Engliſh; as *a*, *be*, *dis*, *fore*, *mis*, *un*; or elſe of Greek and Latine Origine, which are the moſt numerous, as we ſhall ſee afterwards.

I begin with the Separable; as

from	*After*,	*Afternoon.*
	Againſt,	*To gainſay.*
	By,	*By-blow.*
	Counter,	*Counter-mine.*

Croſs,

from	*Croſs,*	*Croſs-grained.*
	Forth,	*Forth-coming.*
	In,	*To inhabit.*
	Off,	*Off-ſpring.*
	On,	*Onſet.*
	Over,	*To overcome.*
	Out,	*Outlandiſh.*
	Thorough,	*Thorough-fare.*
	Through,	*Through-ſplent.*
	Up,	*To uphold.*
	Under,	*To undervalue.*
	With,	*To withſtand.*

Of the Inſeparable Engliſh, you will find theſe Compounds for Exemple. As,

Of	*A,*	*Afoot.*
	Be,	*To beſtink.*
	Fore,	*To foreſtall.*
	Mis,	*Miſtake.*
	Un,	*Uncertain.*

Amongſt which Prepoſitions, 'tis Obſervable, that

Over has a double Senſe; for it ſignify's both Eminency, and Exceſs. Eminency, as *to overrule, to overſee,* and *to overcome.* Exceſs, as *overcautious, over-credulous,* and *over-haſty.*

Out carries with it likewiſe a double Senſe. The firſt in oppoſition to In, as *outward*; and the ſecond implying an Exceſs, as *to out-do, to outrun.*

A is uſed 1. for on, or in; As *afoot, aſhore,* for on foot, on ſhore; *abed, adaies, anights,* for in the

bed, in the day, in the night. 2. For again, in theſe Words *afreſh*, *anew*. 3. For Out; as *away*, for Out of the way. Or elſe it ſerves only to Stretch the Signification of the Simple; as in *abaſhed*, *aſhamed*, *to amend*, &c.

Be has the Senſe of About; as in theſe Words *to beſpawl*, *to beſtink*, *to beſprinkle*, *to beſtir himſelf*. Which is the ſame as if one ſhould ſay to ſpawl, to ſtink, to ſprinkle, to ſtir himſelf about.

But it ſeems to deviate from that Senſe in ſome other Words; ſuch as *to become*, *to bereave*, *to beſpeak*, &c.

Fore has a particular Senſe in theſe Words; Viz. *to forgive*, or remit ones Fault; *to fore-go*, or to yield; *to forſwear himſelf*, that is, to ſpeak or act contrary to his Oath; *to forſwear his Religion*, or to ſwear againſt it.

Mis imply's an ill Thing, as in *Miſfortune*. Or particularly an Errour, as in *Miſunderſtanding*.

Un, the Prepoſition which makes the moſt Compounds of any, imports three ſeveral Senſes, Negation, Privation, and Diſſolution. Negation, as *untrue*, *unchaſt*; Privation, *to unlearn*, *to unpeople*; Diſſolution, as *to untie*, *to unlace*.

I proceed now to thoſe forein (but adopted) Prepoſitions, which are originally either Greek, or Latine.

Greek, as *A*, in a private Senſe; as *anonymous*, or nameleſs; *Anarchy*, or want of Government. But in ſome Words it ſignify's the ſame as Off, or away; as in the Verb to *avert*, that is, to turn off, or to turn away.

Amphi, which ſignifies every way, on every ſide. In which Senſe an *Amphitheater* is a round

(or

(or oval) Building for Prizes, *&c*; and an *Amphibious Creature* is that which lives both on Land and in the Water.

Ana, which imply's, 1. a doing over again; as in the Word *Anabapti*ſ*ts*, who are ſo called, becauſe they baptize again thoſe that having been baptized in their Infancy come over to their Communion. 2. A Diſtribution, as in the Words *Anagram*, and *Analyſis*. 3. A Proportion, in *Analogy*, and the like.

Anti, that ſignify's two Things, Oppoſition, and Priority. Oppoſition, as in *Antichriſt*, by which is meant an Adverſary to Chriſt, or one that puts himſelf in Chriſt's room or ſtead; and *Antipope*, or a Pope elected againſt another. Priority, as *to anticipate*, or fore-ſtall; *to antidate a Letter*, that is, to date it for ſome time before that of our writing it. Where *anti* aſſumes the Meaning of the Latine Prepoſition *ante* before; or, if you will, 'tis *ante* it ſelf, with the change of *e* into *i*.

Apo; as *apoſtroph*, *Apocrypha*, *Apocalypſe*, *Apophthegm*.

Cata, as *Cataſtrophe*.

Hyper, the ſame as *Super* in Latine; as *hypercritick*, or a Maſter Critick.

Hypo, the ſame as *Sub* in Latine; as an *Hypotheſis*, or Suppoſition.

Meta, which ſignify's the ſame as *Trans* in Latine; as a *Metaphor*, *Metaphyſick*, *Metamorphoſis* or Tranſformation.

Para; as a *Paraphraſe*, that is an Expoſition of the ſame Thing by other Words; *parallel*, that is equally diſtant aſunder.

Peri, the ſame as *Circum* in Latine; as a *Peri-*

phraſe, or Circumlocution; the *Pericrane*, or Membrane which inſolds the Scull.

Syn, the ſame as *Con* in Latine; as a *Synod*, or Convocation; *Syntax*, or Conſtruction.

The Latine Prepoſitions are

Ab, that ſignify's a Parting, or Separation, witneſs the Words *to abjure*, and *to aboliſh*. Or elſe it ſtretches the Senſe of the Primitive, as *Abnegation*, *Abrenunciation*.

Ad ſignify's at, or to; as *to admire*, *to addict himſelf*. Or elſe it ſerves only to ſtretch the Senſe of the Primitive, as *to annul*, *to appeaſe*.

Ante, before; as *antecedent*, or fore-going.

Circum, about, round about; as *circumfluous*, that runs round about. Thus *Circumlocution* ſignify's a diffuſe Way of expreſſing himſelf, or (as we commonly term it) by going about the buſh. In like manner, by the *Circumſtances* of a Matter are meant thoſe Acceſſories of Time, Place, Perſons, *&c.* which attend it.

Con, a Prepoſition which makes many Compounds, ſignifies an Union of ſeveral Things. In which Senſe the Word *Conference* is properly a Meeting of two or more Perſons about Something to be debated pro and con.

Contra is the ſame as Againſt; as *to contradict*, that is, to gainſay, or ſay ſomething contrary to what is ſaid.

Dis imports 1. a Difference, or Diverſity; as *to diſpute*, *to disbelieve*, or *to diſagree*. 2. A Separation, as *to disband*, *to diſcard*, *to diſimbark*. 3. A Privation, *to diſcourage*, *to diſappoint*, *disfigure*, *diſcolour*, *diſeaſe*, and the like. 4. An Averſion, as *diſlike*, *diſguſt*, *diſcontent*, &c.

E. There are but a few Compounds of this Preposition. Amongſt others we have *to evince*, which ſignifies to prove (or make out) by Arguments; *Emotion*, that is, a ſtirring; and *to emit*, or ſend forth.

En, as In aforeſaid.

Enter, a Prepoſition moſt commonly ſpelt *Inter*; except in the Word *Enterpriſe*, come from the French *Entrepriſe*, an Attempt.

Ex has the ſame Signification as Out, in the firſt Senſe; As *to exclude*, or ſhut out; *to excommunicate*, or put out of the Communion of the Church. But in ſome Words it bears a Senſe of preeminency; as when we ſay *excellent*, or *exquiſite*.

Extra, beyond, over and above; as *extraordinary*, *extravagant*, *to extravaſate*.

In negative; as *inviſible*, *inhumane*, *Infidel*. Many Compounds there are of this Prepoſition.

Inter, or between; as *to intercede*, that is to come as it were between two Parties in order to reconcile them together by appeaſing the Party offended.

Intro, the ſame as the Engliſh In, or Into; as *to introduce*, that is, to bring in, or into.

Ob ſignifies againſt; as *to oppugn*, *oppoſe*, *obviate*, and *obſtacle*.

Per ſignifies 1. through; As *to perforate*, or pierce through; *perfect*, or throughly done. 2. About, as *to perambulate*, or to travel about. Sometimes it imply's Conſtancy, or Obſtinacy, as *to perſiſt*; Compliance, or Conceſſion, as *to permit*; Priyation, as in *perfidious*.

Poſt, the ſame as the Engliſh after; As a *poſtſcript*,

poſtſcript, and *poſthumous*, that is born after his Father's Death.

Pre, or before; As, *to prevent*, or go before; *to preingage*, or ingage before hand.

Preter, out, by, over; as *to pretermit*, that is, to leave out, to paſs by, or paſs over. Sometimes it bears the Senſe of againſt; as *preternatural*, or againſt Nature.

Pro imply's ſeveral Senſes. As *to provide*, or get before hand; *prominent*, that ſticks out, or hangs over; *to proceed*, or go on; *to procraſtinate*, or put off from day to day; *prophane*, or unhallowed.

Re does generally imply a repeated Action; as *to re-eſtabliſh*, *to reimbark*, *to relapſe*, and in this Senſe it makes many Compounds. Sometimes it ſignifies away; as *to remove*, or put away; againſt, as *reluctancy*, or a ſtruggling againſt.

Retro; as *to retrograde*, or go back; *retromingent*, that piſſes backward.

Sub, or under; As *to reduce*, or bring under; *to ſubordinate*, or appoint under another. *To ſubdivide* ſignifies properly to divide again that which is already divided.

Subter, or underneath; As *ſubterraneous*, that lies under Ground; *Subterfuge*, ſhift, or evaſion.

Super, above, over and above. As *ſuperficial*, that lies above, or uppermoſt; *ſuperfluous*, that is over and above.

Trans; as *to tranſplant*, or to plant from one Place in another; *to transform*, or change the Shape.

Thus we have run through all the Prepoſitions, either Separable or Inſeparable, which are uſed in

in Compoſition. Whereupon I have ſome Obſervations to make, eſpecially concerning theſe laſt.

The firſt is, that ſome of theſe Prepoſitions (according to the Genius of the Latine Tongue, from whence they are extracted) change their laſt Letter, for a better Sound, into that which follows immediately. As the Prepoſition *Ad*, in theſe and the like Words; viz. *accommodate, affectionate, aggravate, alluſion, annulled, appeaſed, arrogancy, attempt, aſſurance.* *Con*, in *colloquy, to corrupt.* *Dis*, in *difference, difficult, diffuſed*, &c. *In*, as *illicit, immortal, imprudent, irregular*, and *irreligious.* *Ob*, as *occaſion, occurrence, offer, officious, oppoſition, oppreſſion.* *Sub*, in *ſucceſs, ſufficient, ſuggeſtion, to ſuppreſs.*

But, before *b* and *p*, *con* is changed into *com*; as *combuſtion, compaſſion.* And ſo is *ſyn* into *ſym*, before *m* and *p*; as *ſymbol, ſimpathy.*

Others loſe their laſt Letter, without aſſuming any other. As *Anti*, in *Antagoniſt*; *meta*, in *Metempſycoſis*; *con*, in *Coadjutor, coeternal, coexiſtent, to cohabit, Coheir, Copartner, to cooperate*, and their Derivatives; *diſs*, in theſe, *to dilate, diminiſh, divert, divulge*, and a few others; *ob*, in *omit*; and *ſyn*, in *Syſtem.*

On the contrary, the privative Prepoſition *a* aſſumes an *n*, for a better Sound, in theſe Words, *Anarchy, Anonymous.* And ſo do theſe two an *s*, before a *t*, viz. *ab*, and *ob*; as *abſtinence, obſtinate*, &c.

Laſtly, 'tis to be obſerved, that few of theſe laſt Compounds have their Primitives in uſe in Engliſh. Thus we ſay *amphibious, apoſtroph, anagram,*

gram, Syndick, to intercept, to perſiſt, ſuggeſt, and *tranſfer.* Take away the Prepoſition, and what remains ſignifies nothing in Engliſh.

But, beſides theſe Sort of Compounds with Prepoſitions, the Engliſh is very copious of ſuch as conſiſt of other Parts of Speech; ſome ſpelt in one Word, but moſt parted with a Diviſion.

Amongſt which I ſhall reckon 1. theſe Divine Attributes, *all-ſeeing, all-viewing, all-wiſe, all-knowing, almighty, omnipotent, ever-laſting, ever-living.*

2. Such Compounds as expreſs ſome Quality or other, good, or bad, of the Body or Mind; as *plump-faced, hollow-cheeked, gray-eyed, fair-complexioned, wry-necked, crook-backt,* or *crump-ſhouldered, high-ſpirited, high-flown, ſelf-conceited, ſelf-willed, clear-ſighted.*

3. Some that expreſs an Ailment; as *a Head-ach, Tooth-ach, Belly-ach.*

4. Thoſe that ſhew ones Office, Condition, Trade, or Imploy; as *an Alderman, a Horſeman, Coachman, Footman, Duſt-man, Coal-man, Cane-man; Fruit-woman, Herb-woman, Oyſter-woman.* To which add *Belt-maker, Fringe-maker, Shoo-maker, Orange-ſeller, Cheeſe-monger, Fiſh-monger, Wood-monger,* and the like.

5. The Word Houſe has many Compounds of this kind; as *a Town-houſe, a Country-houſe, a Brew-houſe, Waſh-houſe, Wood-houſe, Water-houſe, Ale-houſe, Cider-houſe, Coffee-houſe, Bawdy-houſe,* &c.

6. To which add theſe that expreſs the proper Uſe of a Thing; viz. *a Butter-pot, a Salt-box, a Salt-ſeller, Chafing-diſh, Warming-pan, Looking-glaſs, Sand-box, Chamber-pot, Water-tub, Water-trough, Wine-preſs,*

Draw-

Draw-bridge, *Sheep-fold*, *Weather-cock*, *Weather-glaſs*, *Hat-caſe*, *Comb-caſe*, *Knife-caſe*, and the like.

7. The Compounds of Tree; as *an Apple-tree*, *a Pear-tree*, *Plum-tree*, *Cherry-tree*, &c. For 'tis the way of the Engliſh to expreſs all Fruit-bearing Trees, with the Name of the Fruit placed before the Word Tree.

8. Many Herbs; as *Cole-wort*, *Liver-wort*, *Spleen-wort*, *Arſe-ſmart*, *Colts-foot*, &c.

Laſtly, there are two noted Compounds that expreſs the Watery Element ſome Creatures live in, or upon. Viz. *a Sea-fiſh*, *a Water-fowl*.

All which is ſufficient to ſhew the Genius of the Engliſh, in making their Compounds. Thus, after a general View of the Eight Parts of Speech, I ſhall now ſpeak of Them ſeparately.

Of NOUNS, in particular.

I Begin with Nouns Subſtantive; Wherein three Things chiefly are to be conſidered, viz. *Numbers*, *Genders*, *Articles*.

There are two *Numbers*. The *Singular*, which ſpeaks but of one ſingle Thing, as a *Town*, a *Houſe*, a *Room*; and the *Plural*, which ſpeaks of more than one, as *Towns*, *Houſes*, *Rooms*.

Whereby it appears, that the Plural is formed, by an adding but an *s* to the Singular Number.

From which Rule Theſe muſt be Excepted.

I. Such as end in *ch*, *dg*, *ſh*, *ſs*, and *x*, which aſſume *es* in the Plural. As

Sing.

Sing.	Plur.
Church.	*Churches.*
Hedge.	*Hedges.*
Fiſh.	*Fiſhes.*
Witneſs.	*Witneſſes.*
Box.	*Boxes.*

II. Thoſe that end in *f*, or *fe*, in the Singular; which Termination is changed into *ves* in the Plural. As

Sing.	Plur.
Loaf.	*Loaves.*
Thief.	*Thieves.*
Knife.	*Knives.*
Wife.	*Wives.*

Only thoſe that end in *oof*, ſuch as *roof*, *proof*, &c. follow the Rule.

III. Nouns ending in *y*, which Termination is changed into *y's*, or *ies*, in the Plural Number. As

Sing.	Plur.		
Cherry.	*Cherry's*,	or	*Cherries.*
Inquiry.	*Inquiry's*,	or	*Inquiries.*
Hereſy.	*Hereſy's*,	or	*Hereſies.*

IV. Theſe following, which are the moſt Irregular. *Viz.*

Sing.	Plur.
Child.	*Children.*
Chick.	*Chicken.*

Ox

Ox.	*Oxen.*
Mouſe.	*Mice.*
Louſe.	*Lice.*
Die.	*Dice.*
Foot.	*Feet.*
Gooſe.	*Geeſe.*
Sow.	*Swine.*
Peny.	*Pence.*

To which add *Man*, and its Compounds, *Woman*, *Kinſman*, *Yeoman*, *Footman*, &c. that turn *an* into *en*, in the Plural. As *Men*, *Women*, *Kinſmen*, &c.

Brother makes *Brothers*, and *Brethren*. The laſt is hardly uſed but amongſt Divines, or elſe in a burlesk Senſe.

Swine, *Deer*, and *Sheep* are ſaid in both Numbers.

Formerly they ſaid *Kine* for *Cows*, *Shoon* for *Shoo's*, *Eyen* for *Eyes*, and *Houſen* for *Houſes*.

As for the Names of Virtues and Vices, Metals, and Minerals, they have no Plural Number.

There are four Sorts of *Genders* in the Engliſh Tongue, viz. *Maſculine*, *Feminine*, *Common*, and *Neuter*.

The firſt is proper to Males, the ſecond to Females, the third is ſaid of ſuch Nouns as are proper to both Sexes, the laſt of Things Inanimate.

Thus a Man is of the *Maſculine Gender*; a Woman, of the *Feminine*; Couſin, Neighbour, Servant, Thief, Deer, Rabbet, Sparrow, of the *Common*; Stone, Wood, Paper, and Ink, of the *Neuter*.

But, where it is convenient to remove the Ambiguity incident to thoſe Nouns that are of the Com-

Common Gender, the Engliſh Way in this Caſe is to uſe theſe Diſtinctions. As, *a Man-Servant*, and *a Woman-Servant*; *a he-Couſin*, and *a ſhe-Couſin*; *a he-Goat*, and *a ſhe-Goat*; *a he-Cat* (or *boar-Cat*,) *a ſhe-Cat*; *a cock-Sparrow*, and *a hen-Sparrow*; *a buck-Rabbet*, and *a doe-Rabbet*. Wherein the French Tongue has a very ſenſible Advantage of the Engliſh, in that it uſually diſtinguiſhes the Feminine from the Maſculine, by adding but an *e* to the Maſculine Gender; as *Couſin* a he-Couſin, *Couſine* a ſhe-Couſin.

'Tis true, that ſometimes *Plants*, and even *Inanimate Creatures*, are uſed in the maſculine and feminine Genders. *Plants*, ſuch as thoſe that are diſtinguiſhed by Herbaliſts into male and female. *Inanimate Creatures*, as *the Sun* and *Moon*; and, amongſt Seamen, *a Ship*, whereof they ſpeak in the feminine Gender.

The *Articles* are certain Particles commonly uſed before Nouns, in Imitation of the Greek Language. And thoſe are *a*, and *the*; as *a Man*, *the Man*, *a Book*, *the Book*; the firſt being called an Indefinite, the other a Definite Article.

The firſt, marking an Unity, is only uſed in the Singular Number. And, before a Word that begins with a Vowel, it aſſumes an *n*, to avoid an Intergaping of Vowels; as *an Empire*, *an Irruption*.

The is uſed in both Numbers, before all Sorts of Nouns, maſculine, or feminine. As, *the King*, *the Kings*; *the Queen*, *the Queens*.

Though the Articles do properly belong to Nouns Subſtantive, yet, where an Adjective goes before the Subſtantive, the Article is placed before the Adjective. As, *a learned Man*, *the good Man*.

But

But ſometimes you will find the firſt Article properly placed between the Adjective and the Subſtantive. And 1. when the Adjective has any of theſe three Particles juſt before it, viz. *as*, *ſo*, *too*. For Exemple, *he is as great a Scholar*, *ſo good a Man he is*, *he is too timorous a Man.*

2. After *Such*, and *What*. As, *is it ſuch a Trouble? He is juſt ſuch another*; *What a ſtrange Man you are! What a Fog there is abroad!*

3. 'Tis alſo uſual to ſay *Many a Man*, for *many Men*; *never a Man*, for *no Man.*

The other Article is left out in theſe and the like Expreſſions; as *King James*, *Queen Mary.*

[And yet it is uſed with the Ordinal Numbers, thus; as *James the Firſt*, *James the Second.*]

The ſame Article is alſo left out, if we ſpeak Indefinitely of a Thing. As, *Man is ſubject to many Diſeaſes*, *Nature abhors ſuch Things*, &c.

When we ſpeak of Virtues and Vices; as *Juſtice*, *Temperance*, *Injuſtice*, *Intemperance.* And of theſe two Heatheniſh Goddeſſes, *Fame*, and *Fortune.*

Of Countries; as *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Poland*, &c. To which add *Heaven*, *Hell*, and *Purgatory.*

Of Arts and Sciences; as *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Logick*, *Philoſophy*, and *Divinity.* Of Games; as *to play at Bowls*, *at Tennis*, *Cards*, or *Nine-pins.*

The Latine Nouns are declined with ſix *Caſes* in each Number; called *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accuſative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative.* Which Diſtinction of Caſes proceeds from the variable Termination of one and the ſame Noun; a Thing

incident to the Latine Tongue, but not to our Vulgar Speeches.

Only the Engliſh may be ſaid to have a *Genitive*, in the Latine Senſe; as when we ſay *God's Glory*, for, the Glory of God. In which Caſe the Subſtantive tranſpoſed from its natural Conſtruction aſſumes an s, with an Apoſtroph.

And ſo it is with thoſe very Nouns that end in *s* in the Singular Number; as *S. Thomas's hardneſs of belief.*

In caſe of three Subſtantives put together, the middle one carries the s; As, *the King of England's Subjects*, for, *the Subjects of the King of England.*

In the Plural Number, the Apoſtroph, for Diſtinctions ſake, is left out; as, *both Kings Armies*, for, *the Armies of both Kings.*

This Sort of Genitive is properly uſed in Engliſh, in a Senſe of Poſſeſſion, as in the aforeſaid Exemples. Which has occaſioned the Miſtake of thoſe who take this additional *s*, with the Apoſtroph before it, to be a Contraction of the Pronoun Poſſeſſive *his*, which indeed is often made uſe of in the ſame Senſe; as, *This is Peter's Book.*

But, if I ſay for Exemple, *a Virgin's Beauty*, there I am ſure the *s* does not ſtand for *his.* Which makes me conclude, that the Apoſtroph in this Caſe is not a Note of Eliſion, but rather of Diſtinction of Numbers. For, without it, the Subſtantive that aſſumes an *s* in the Singular Number, would preſently appear to be in the Plural.

Therefore I think the Apoſtroph needleſs in thoſe Nouns whoſe Plural Number does not end in *s*, neither do the Criticks uſe it. Accordingly, be-

becauſe *Woman* makes *Women* in the Plural, they write for exemple *a Womans Beauty*, without an Apoſtroph.

I proceed now to *Nouns Adjective*. Which in Engliſh are Invariable, that is, ſerve for all Genders and Numbers, without the leaſt Variation, or Change in the Termination. So *Friendly*, for Exemple, is ſaid of Man and Woman, in both Numbers. Whereas the French Adjectives do generally vary, both for Genders and Numbers.

But on the other ſide ſuch as love Variety may urge, that the Engliſh has the Advantage of the French, in that moſt of its Adjectives may be Compared after the Latine manner.

Now there are three Degrees of Compariſon, viz. *Poſitive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The *Poſitive* Degree expreſſes ſimply the quality of a Thing, without any relation to another. The *Comparative* raiſes it, with a relation to another Thing. And the *Superlative* exalts it in the higheſt Degree.

The *Comparative* is formed from the *Poſitive*, by adding *er* to it; and the *Superlative*, by adding *eſt*. As for Exemple,

Poſ.	Comp.	Superl.
Rich,	*Richer*,	*Richeſt*.
Hard,	*Harder*,	*Hardeſt*.
Great,	*Greater*,	*Greateſt*.

Except 1. ſuch Adjectives as terminate in *e*, which aſſume but an *r* in the Comparative, and *ſt* in the Superlative; as *wiſe*, *wiſer*, *wiſeſt*.

2. Such as theſe, viz. *big*, *hot*, and *fit*; which, being formerly ſpelt thus, *bigg*, *hott*, *fitt*, retain the double Conſonant in this Way of Comparing. As, *big*, *bigger*, *biggeſt*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hotteſt*; *fit*, *fitter*, *fitteſt*.

3. Theſe Irregular. Viz. *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; *many*, *more*, *moſt*; *little*, *leſſer*, *leaſt*.

The Adjectives that are excluded from this Way of Comparing are of theſe Terminations; as *general*, *conſtant*, *prudent*, *dammable*, *honeſt*, *loving*, *childiſh*, *virtuous*, *troubleſom*, *obſtinate*, *rugged*, *common*. Which are compared no otherwiſe than after the French Way, that is, with the Particle *More* for the Comparative Degree, and *Moſt* for the Superlative; As, *general*, *more general*, *the moſt general*.

Except *forward*, *handſom*, and a few others, which are compared according to the Rule; and *able*, according to the firſt Exception.

One Thing is to be obſerved concerning Adjectives, that many of them turn into Subſtantives; As when we ſay *a General*, for *a general Commander*; *a Particular*, for *a Particular Point*.

Sometimes you will find them uſed Adverbially; As, *exceeding great*, *mighty ſtrong*, *prodigious high*, *to ſing clear*, *to ſpeak loud*, *to carry it high*, *to cut ſhort*, *to run faſt*, *to ſpeak proper*, &c.

What remains is to ſhew the Conſtruction (or Joyning together) of Nouns.

Two Subſtantives coming together with a dependance of the laſt from the firſt, the regular Way of joyning them is with the Prepoſi-

tion

tion *Of*; as, *the Church of God*, *a Pallace of Marble.*

'Tis true, for Shortneſs ſake, and to make the Sentence run better, the Subſtantives are often tranſpoſed, in Imitation of the Latine Tongue; but then the Prepoſition is left out. As, *a Head-ach*, for *an ach of the Head*; *the London Gazette*, for *the Gazette of London.*

And, where Poſſeſſion is expreſſed, the Subſtantive thus tranſpoſed aſſumes an *s*. As, *my Father's Houſe*, for, *the Houſe of my Father*; *my Mother's Eſtate*, for, *the Eſtate of my Mother.* See Page 34.

As to the Conſtruction of Subſtantives and Adjectives together, theſe being (as I ſaid before) Invariable, and one Termination ſerving for all Genders and Numbers, one cannot err in this point.

The natural and proper Place of an Adjective is after the Subſtantive. But in Engliſh the Adjective takes place, and ſo it doth moſt commonly in the Latine Tongue; as *a good Man*, *an honeſt Woman*, *a great Wit.*

Except 1. in this Caſe, where the Definite Article is interpoſed; *James the Second*, *Lewis the Fourteenth.*

In theſe Grammatical Expreſſions, *a Noun Subſtantive*, *a Noun Adjective*, *a Pronoun Demonſtrative*, *Relative*, &c. *a Verb Active*, *or Neuter*, *Perſonal*, *or Impersonal.*

Of Proper Names.

BEfore we proceed to the next Part of Speech, it will not be amiſs to give here an Account of Proper Names. Which are chiefly divided into Names of *Heatheniſh Gods and Goddeſſes, Countries, Towns, and Cities, Mountains, Seas, Lakes, and Rivers.*

The Names of Gods and Goddeſſes we have from the Latine Tongue, and are generally the ſame in both Languages.

Of Gods; as

Jupiter,	*Pan,*
Hercules,	*Priapus,*
Mars,	*Apollo,*
Æolus,	*Pluto.*

Of Goddeſſes; as

Minerva, Diana, Juno.

[But, amongſt the Names of Gods, we have two cut ſhort from the Latine; viz. *Saturn*, and *Vulcan.*]

The Names of Men famous in Antiquity do likewiſe agree with Latine Names; ſuch as

Æneas,	*Socrates,*
Pythagoras,	*Apelles,*
Anaxagoras,	*Achilles,*

Seneca,

Seneca,	*Joſephus,*
Plato,	*Euſebius,*
Cicero,	*Pindarus.*

But theſe following are curtailed from the Latine Tongue. Viz.

Lucan,	*Origen,*
Valerian,	*Auſtin,*
Juſtinian,	*Juſtin,*
Cyprian,	*Jerom,*
Tertullian,	*Chryſoſtom,*
Diocletian,	*Ariſtotle,*
Plutarch,	*Heſiod,*
Pliny,	*Herod,*
Livy,	*Homer,*
Ptolomy,	*Ovid,*
Pompey,	*Virgil,* &c.

Of modern Names of Men and Women, I mean the Chriſten-names, take the following Liſt, with ſuch Abridgements as are brought into Uſe for Children, and ſometimes for Men and Women out of familiarity.

Alexander,	Abridged into	*Sander, Sany.*
Alphonſo,		*Fon.*
Ambroſe,		*Nam.*
Anthony,		*Tony.*
Baptiſt,		*Bap.*
Bartholomew,		*Bat.*
Benjamin,		*Ben.*
Chriſtian,		*Kit.*
Chriſtopher,		*Kit.*

Clement,		*Clem.*
Daniel,		*Dan.*
David,		*Davy.*
Edmund,		*Mun.*
Edward,		*Ned, Neddy.*
Elias,		
Ezekiel,		*Ekiel.*
Francis,		*Frank.*
Frederick,		*Fred.*
Gilbert,		*Gib,* or *Gibby.*
Henry,		*Harry, Hal.*
Humphrey,		*Num.*
Jacob,		*Cob.*
James,		*Jemy.*
Jeremy,		*Jerry.*
John,		*Jan, Jack, Jenny.*
Jonathan,	Abridged into	
Joſeph,		*Jo.*
Iſaac,		*Nykin.*
Matthew,		*Mat.*
Michael,		*Mich.*
Moſes,		
Nathaniel,		*Nat.*
Nicholas,		*Nick.*
Oliver,		*Nol.*
Philip,		*Phil.*
Richard,		*Dick.*
Robert,		*Bob, Robin.*
Roger,		*Hodg.*
Samuel,		*Sam.*
Sebaſtian,		*Sib.*
Silveſter,		*Sil.*
Simon,		*Sim.*
Theodore,		*Tit,* or *Tid.*

Theophilus

Theophilus,	Abridged into	*Taff.*
Thomas,		*Tom.*
Timothy.		*Tim.*
Valentine,		*Vol.*
Vincent,		*Vin.*
Walter,		*Wat.*
William,		*Will, Billy.*

Of Women;

Anne,	Abridged into	*Nan, Nancy, Nany.*
Arabella,		*Bell.*
Barbara,		*Bab.*
Bridget,		*Biddy.*
Caſſandra,		*Caſs.*
Catharine,		*Kate.*
Charlot,		
Cicely,		*Cis.*
Clement,		*Clem.*
Diana,		*Dy.*
Dorothy,		*Dol.*
Eleanor,		*Nel.*
Elizabeth,		*Beſs, Betty.*
Eſther,		
Frances,		*Frank, Fanny.*
Henrietta,		
Jane,		*Jinny.*
Jone,		*Jug.*
Iſabel,		*Ib.*
Judith,		
Margaret,		*Meg, Peggy.*
Margery,		*Madge.*
Martha,		*Mat.*
Mary,		*Mol, Molly.*

Penelope,

Penelope,	Abridged into	*Pen.*
Philadelphia,		*Phil.*
Phyllis,		*Phil.*
Priſcilla,		*Pris.*
Prudence,		*Pru.*
Rebecca,		*Beck.*
Sarah,		*Sal.*
Silence,		*Sil.*
Sophia,		*Sophy.*
Suſanna,		*Sue, Suky, Suſan.*
Temperance,		*Temp.*
Winefred,		*Win.*

Amongſt the Names of Countries, I ſhall take notice 1. of theſe four Terminations, *a*, *land*, *burg*, and *y*, which are the moſt regular.

In *a*; as

Aſia,
Africa,
America,
Arabia,
Perſia,
India,
China,
Alſatia,
Franconia,
Bohemia,
Bavaria.

In *land*,

England,
Scotland,
Ireland,
Holland,
Zeland,
Frizeland.
Guelderland,
Liffland,
Lapland,
Poland.
Swethland,
Swiſſerland.

Amongſt

Amongſt which *Liffland* is alſo called in Engliſh *Livonia*; and *Swethland*, *Sweden*.

In *burg*;

Luxemburg, *Brandenburg*.

In *y*;

Barbary,	*Tuſcany*,
Italy,	*Sicily*,
Turky,	*Saxony*,
Tartary,	*Norway*,
Moſcovy,	*Normandy*,
Germany,	*Brittany*,
Hungary,	*Burgundy*.

Others you'l find that terminate in *n*; as *Spain*, *Lorrain*, *Holſtein*, *Pomeren*, *Schonen*, *Funen*. In *co*, as *Morocco*, *Mexico*, *Martinico*. Or thus; as *Egypt*, *Greece*, *Flanders*, *Denmark*, *Wales*, &c.

Amongſt the Names of Towns and Cities, I find a competent Number reduced to theſe four Terminations, *a*, *en*, *on*, and *burg*.

In *a*; as

Geneva,	*Modena*,
Lauſanna,	*Genoua*,
Padua,	*Luca*,
Parma,	*Malaga*.

In

In *en*;

Bullen,
Collen,
Bremen,
Copenhagen,
Groningen,
Bergen,
Nimmegen.

In *on*;

Babylon,
Lisbon,
Leghorn,
London,
Ratisbon.

In *burg*;

Luneburg,
Luxemburg,
Newburg,
Edenburg,
Hamburg,
Philipsburg,
Strasburg,
Friburg.

To be ſhort, I paſs by the other Terminations, as alſo the Names of Mountains, Seas, Lakes, and Rivers, for fear of being too tedious upon this Subject.

Only I ſhall conclude with this Obſervation concerning National Names, that ſometimes they are uſed by different Nations in a different Senſe. Thus what the Engliſh call *a French Dictionary*, being French and Engliſh, the French call it, *un Dictionaire Anglois*, that is to ſay, *an Engliſh Dictionary*. The Reaſon is, becauſe by ſuch a Book the Engliſh learn the French Tongue, and the French Nation the Engliſh.

Of

Of PRONOUNS.

THis Part of Speech, which is ſo puzzling and intricate in French, is very plain in Engliſh, and admits of no great difficulty.

Some Pronouns vary in their Numbers, and others are Invariable.

Amongſt the firſt I reckon the Pronouns wherewith Verbs are conjugated; to wit,

Sing.	Plur.
I.	*We.*
Thou.	*You.*
He.	*They.*

Now *He* makes *She* for the feminine Gender.

Which Pronouns, being otherwiſe uſed after Verbs and Prepoſitions, are in that Caſe thus changed. Viz.

I,	into	*Me.*
Thou,		*Thee.*
He,		*Him.*
She,		*Her.*
We,		*Us.*
They,		*Them.*

Me.	As,	*Follow me*; *Come along with me.*
Thee.		*I love thee*; *I'le do it for thee.*
Him.		*I fear him*; *I don't care for him.*
Her.		*I married her*; *I ly with her.*
Us.		*He vexes us*; *he is againſt us.*
Them.		*I conquered them*; *I got the better of them.*

The

The Pronouns Demonſtrative, *This*, *That*, and *It*, vary thus in the Plural Number.

Sing.	Plur.
This.	*Theſe.*
That.	*Thoſe.*
It.	*They*, and *Them.*

This and *That* are ſaid both of Perſons and Things; *It*, of Things, and thoſe living Creatures whoſe difference of Sex is little known to us.

As, *this Man or Woman, theſe Men or Women*; *this, or that Thing, theſe, or thoſe Things.*

It is good, they are good; *I love them*; *I don't care for them.*

And yet *It* is ſometimes uſed, ſpeaking of little Infants. As, *don't awake the Child, 'tis aſleep.*

This and *That* do frequently admit of this Particle *Very* after them, for a fuller and clearer Demonſtration. As for Exemple, *This very Man told me*; *That very Woman whom I ſpoke to.*

The Pronouns Relative, *That*, *It*, *Which*, *Who*, *What*, are all Invariable but *It*, that varies into *They* and *Them*, and *Who* into *Whom* and *Whoſe*.

We ſay *Whom*, inſtead of *Who*, when the Pronoun depends upon a Verb, or Prepoſition. For Exemple, *the Perſon whom I love*; *He is the Man whom I am moſt indebted to.*

Whoſe, in a Poſſeſſive Senſe, as the Latine *Cujus*. As, *whoſe Houſe is this? I don't know whoſe it is.*

What has a peculiar Uſe in this and the like Phraſes. As, *what with his Conduct, what with his Courage, he has brought us under.*

Amongſt

Amongſt this Sort of Pronouns, *That* and *It* are both Relative and Demonſtrative; and the other three, *Which*, *Who*, *What* are alſo called Interrogative, becauſe they are uſed in asking of Queſtions. As, *Which of 'em is it? Who's there? What's the matter?*

The Pronouns Poſſeſſive vary thus in the Plural Number. Viz.

Sing.	Plur.
My.	*Our.*
Thy.	*Your.*
His, or *Its.*	*Their.*

And theſe, uſed at the end of a Sentence.

Mine.	*Ours.*
Thine.	*Yours.*
His, or *Hers.*	*Theirs.*

Inſtead of *his*, we ſay *her*, when the Thing ſpoken of is attributed to a Woman. As, *this is her Houſe*, that is, *the Houſe of her.*

So we ſay *Its*, inſtead of *his* or *her*, when we don't ſpeak of Perſons, but of Things, *&c.* As, *the Cauſe and its Effects*, for, *the Cauſe and the Effects of it.*

Note, that theſe Pronouns Poſſeſſive are ſometimes uſed, not ſo much in the ſenſe of Poſſeſſion, as to expreſs the Cauſe or Author of a Thing. As, *this is your doing*, that is, *you are the Cauſe or Occaſion of this*; *This is my Book*, for, *this is a Book of my Writing*, or, *I am the Author of this Book.*

To

To thoſe Pronouns are frequently added *Own*, and *Self*. As,

Sing.		Plur.	
My	*own.*	*Our*	*own.*
Thy		*Your*	
His		*Their*	

Sing.		Plur.	
My	*ſelf.*	*Our*	*ſelves.*
Thy		*Your*	
Him		*Them*	

Where you may obſerve by the by, that *himſelf* is ſaid for *his ſelf*, *themſelves* for *their ſelves*.

And, if we mean to indicate the Perſon to the full, the Way is to premit the Perſonal Pronouns, thus.

Sing.		Plur.	
I my	*ſelf.*	*We our*	*ſelves.*
Thou thy		*You your*	
He him		*They them*	

Or thus.

My own	*ſelf.*	*Our own*	*ſelves.*
Thy own		*Your own*	
His own		*Their own*	

'Tis Obſervable, that the Pronouns *Poſſeſſive* in general, being uſed with *Own* aforeſaid, are taken Subſtantively.

As, *I will take care of my own*; *Let every one have his own.*

As

As for the laſt Sort of Pronouns Poſſeſſive, viz. *Mine, Thine, His,* there is a peculiar Way of uſing them; that is, with the Prepoſition *Of.*

For Exemple, *he is a Friend of mine,* or *a Friend of ours; I am a Creature of his.*

The Pronouns *Indefinite* are all Invariable, but *Other,* that makes in the Plural *Others.*

Only 'tis to be obſerved, as to *Whatſoever,* that ſometimes the Subſtantive comes between What and Soever. As, *what Condition ſoever I be in.*

Note, that we often uſe

Hereof,	for	*of this.*
Thereof,		*of that.*
Whereof,		*of which.*
Hereby,		*by this.*
Thereby,		*by that.*
Whereby,		*by what.*
Hereupon,		*upon this.*
Thereupon,		*upon that.*
Whereupon,		*upon what.*
Hereabouts,		*about this place.*
Thereabouts,		*about that place.*
Whereabouts,		*about what place.*
Herein,		*in this.*
Therein,		*in that.*
Wherein,		*in which.*
Herewith,		*with this.*
Therewith,		*with that.*
Wherewith,		*with which.*

In point of Conſtruction, the Relatives *That* and *Which*, are ſometimes elegantly left out in Engliſh.

As, *the Buſineſs I mentioned to you*, for, *the Buſineſs that* (or *which*) *I mentioned to you. Of ſix Children he had, he has now but one left. He had*, for, *that he had.*

See more of the Conſtruction of Pronouns in the following Chapter.

Of VERBS.

THere are four Things to be conſidered in a Verb; *Viz.*

Moods, *Tenſes*, } { *Numbers*, *Perſons.*

There are four Moods, *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive.*

The *Indicative* indicates, the *Imperative* commands, the *Subjunctive* ſpeaks of Things with Conjunctions before it, and the *Infinitive* without either Number or Perſon.

There are alſo three *Tenſes*, to wit, the *Preſent*, *Preter*, and *Future* Tenſes. Whereof the *Preter*, expreſſing the Time paſt, is ſubdivided into *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, and *Pluperfect*; the *Future*, expreſſing the Time to come, into two, *firſt* and *ſecond*, that being *Abſolute*, and this *Conditional.*

Amongſt *Tenſes*, ſome are called *Simple*, and others *Compound* Tenſes. By theſe I mean ſuch as are Con-

Conjugated with the help of thoſe Verbs which are therefore called Auxiliary ; Viz. *to have, to be, to do, ſhall, will, may,* and *let,* as we ſhall ſee afterwards.

The *Numbers* are two, as in Nouns, *Singular,* and *Plural.*

And every *Number,* except the *Singular* of the Imperative Mood, has three *Perſons,* which are Conjugated with the Pronouns Perſonal.

In the French Tongue there is much Variety in the Termination of their *Perſons* ; the Engliſh has but two Variations, and thoſe are in the ſecond and third *Perſon* Singular.

But, whereas all French Verbs are reduced in the Infinitive Mood to theſe two Endings, *r* and *e* ; the Engliſh here does much outdo the French. For there is ſcarce any Letter, but there are Engliſh Verbs whoſe Infinitive ends in it. 'Tis true thoſe in *e* are the moſt numerous ; and therefore take the Verb *to Love,* Conjugated as follows, through all its Moods, Tenſes, Numbers, and Perſons, as a Model for Regular Verbs.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.

I love,
Thou loveſt,
He loveth,
} or {
I do
Thou doſt
He doth
} *love.*

Plur.

We, You, They } *love,* } or { *We do, You do, They do* } *love.*

Obſerve, that, inſtead of the *th* in *loveth, doth*, and the like, 'tis uſual now adaies to uſe only an *s*; as *he loves, he does.* And, when the Verb does not end in *e* in the Infinitive Mood, the *e* is needleſs here. Thus *I bring* makes *he brings*; *I think, he thinks*; and the like.

Preter Imperfect Tenſe.

Sing.

I loved, Thou lovedſt, He loved, } or { *I did, Thou didſt, He did* } *love.*

Plur.

We, You, They } *loved,* } or { *We did, You did, They did* } *love.*

Preter Perfect Tenſe.

This and the following Tenſe are Conjugated with the Verb *to Have*, and *Loved* the Participle of the Preter Tenſe. As,

Sing.

I have, Thou haſt, He hath } *loved.*

Plur.

We have, You have, They have } *loved.*

Preter

Preter Pluperfect Tenſe.

Sing.		Plur.	
I had	} *loved.*	*We had*	} *loved.*
Thou hadſt		*You had*	
He had		*They had*	

The 1. Future Tenſe.

Sing.

I ſhall,	}	or { *I will*	}	*love.*
Thou ſhalt,		*Thou wilt*		
He ſhall,		*He will*		

Plur.

We ſhall,	}	or { *We will*	}	*love.*
You ſhall,		*You will*		
They ſhall,		*They will*		

The 2. Future.

Sing.

I ſhould,	}	or { *I would*	}	*love.*
Thou ſhouldſt,		*Thou wouldſt*		
He ſhould,		*He would*		

Plur.

We ſhould,	}	or { *We would*	}	*love.*
You ſhould,		*You would*		
They ſhould,		*They would*		

This Tenſe may be alſo Conjugated with theſe two other Auxiliaries, *Might* and *Could.*

Imperative Mood.

Preſ. and Fut. Tenſe.

Sing.

Love, or *love thou.*
Let him love.

Plur.

Let us love.
Love, or *love you.*
Let them love.

Here the 1. Perſon Singular is wanting, as you ſee; becauſe no body commands himſelf in the firſt Perſon.

The Subjunctive Mood

Is much the ſame in Engliſh with the Indicative; but that it is uſed with Conjunctions before it, from whence it has got the Name of *Subjunctive.* 'Tis alſo called *Optative*, becauſe in it we make Wiſhes; and likewiſe *Potential*, for that the Verb *May* and *Might* are uſed in this Mood. Thus, with the Conjunction *If*, *Though*, or *Provided*, the Preſent Tenſe is Conjugated in the following manner.

The

The Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.

If { *I love,* / *Thou loveſt,* / *He love,* } or { *do love.* / *doſt love.* / *do love.* }

Plur.

If { *We love,* / *You love,* / *They love,* } or { *do love.* / *do love.* / *do love.* }

Or thus, with the Verb *May.*

Sing.

That { *I may* / *Thou mayſt* / *He may* } *love.*

Plur.

That { *We may* / *You may* / *They may* } *love.*

The ſame it is with the Preter Tenſes. As,

The Preter Imp.

Though *I loved,* or *did love*; If *I loved,* or *did love,* &c.

The Preter Perf.

Though *I have loved*; If *I have loved*, &c.
Or thus. *I would* (*might*, *ſhould*, or *could*) *have loved*, &c.

The Preter Plup.

Though *I had* (or, If *I had*) *loved*, &c.

The 1. Fut. Tenſe.

That *I ſhould* (or *would*) *love*,
Would to God *I might* (or *could*) *love*, &c.

The 2. Fut.

When *I ſhall have loved*, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

To love.

The Preter Tenſe.

To have loved.

The Irregular Preters.

Thus you have a Model for the Conjugating of all Regular Verbs. Only, as to the *Preter Tenſes*, there is ſome Variety, more or leſs; which is now incumbent upon me to demonſtrate.

And firſt, whereas Verbs ending in *e* in the Infinitive aſſume nothing but a *d* in the Preter Tenſes; as *to love*, *loved*; others aſſume *ed*. As,

To	*eſteem,*	*eſteemed.*
	pardon,	*pardoned.*
	bang,	*banged.*
	ſhew,	*ſhewed.*
	flow,	*flowed.*

Moreover, ſome redouble the final Conſonant. As,

To	*rob,*	*robbed.*
	ſin,	*ſinned.*
	ſhun,	*ſhunned.*
	wrap,	*wrapped.*

And, to reduce two Syllables into one, 'tis uſual to pronounce and write, for exemple,

Eſteem'd,	for	*Eſteemed.*
Bang'd,		*Banged.*
Wrapt,		*Wrapped.*
Whipt,		*Whipped,*
Stopt,		*Stopped.*
Knockt,		*Knocked.*

Mark't

Mark't,	for	*Marked.*
Cheriſh't,		*Cheriſhed.*
Imbrac't,		*Imbraced.*
Slipt,		*Slipped.*
Piſt,		*Piſſed.*
Forc't,		*Forced.*
Burnt,		*Burned.*
Finiſht,		*Finiſhed.*
Lookt,		*Looked.*
Fixt,		*Fixed.*
Girt,		*Girded.*
Reacht,		*Reached.*

Verbs ending in *y* aſſume a *d*, with an Apoſtroph prefixt, or elſe turn the *y* into *ied.* As,

To *marry,*	*marry'd,*	or	*married.*
bury,	*bury'd,*		*buried.*

Verbs, whoſe Infinitive ends as follows, form thus their Preter Tenſes. As,

bleed,		*bled.*
feed,		*fed.*
ſleep,		*ſlept.*
weep,		*wept.*
To *meet,*		*met.*
lend,		*lent.*
ſend,		*ſent.*
find,		*found.*
bind,		*bound.*

To

To	*ſpring,*	*ſprung.*
	fling,	*flung.*
	drink,	*drunk.*
	ſtink,	*ſtunk.*

Except *to Mend*, that makes *Mended*; *to Mind*, *Minded*; and *to Bring*, *Brought*.

Others end their Preters in *ght*. So

To	*teach*	makes	*taught.*
	fraight		*fraught.*
	ſeek		*ſought.*
	beſeech		*beſought.*
	buy		*bought.*
	work		*wrought*, and *work'd.*
	fight		*fought.*
	ſeek		*ſought.*
	think		*thought.*
	catch		*caught*, and *catched.*

Some, in *aw*, or *ew*. Viz.

To	*ſee,*	that makes	*ſaw.*
	fly,		*flew*, and *fled.*
	ſlay,		*ſlew.*
	draw,		*drew.*
	blow,		*blew.*
	know,		*knew.*
	crow,		*crew*, and *crowed.*

Or thus. As,

To	*ſhear,*	that makes	*ſhore,*
	bear,		*bore*, and *bare:*
	tear,		*tore.*
	ſwear,		*ſwore*, and *ſware.*

To

To	*wear,*	that makes	*wore.*		
	ſteal,		*ſtole.*		
	ſhine,		*ſhone,*	and	*ſhined.*
	freeze,		*froze,*		*freezed.*
	chuſe,		*choſe.*		
	drive,		*drove.*		
	weave,		*wove.*		
	thrive,		*throve,*	and	*thrived.*
	break,		*broke,*		*brake.*
	ſpeak,		*ſpoke,*		*ſpake.*
	riſe,		*roſe,*		*riſe.*
	ride,		*rode,*		*rid.*
	write,		*wrote,*		*writ.*
	ſmite,		*ſmote,*		*ſmit.*

To which add theſe;

To	*bid,*	that makes	*bad,* and *bid.*		
	have,		*had.*		
	hear,		*heard.*		
	lay,		*laid.*		
	ſay,		*ſaid.*		
	lead,		*led.*		
	hold,		*held.*		
	do,		*did.*		
	chide,		*chid.*		
	hide,		*hid.*		
	ſlide,		*ſlid.*		
	ſtride,		*beſtrid.*		
	ſeeth,		*ſod.*		
	ſhoe,		*ſhod.*		
	tread,		*trod.*		
	ſtand,		*ſtood,*		
	ſell,		*ſold.*		
	tell,		*told.*		

Laſtly,

Laſtly, take notice of theſe, that I have here ſummed up together. Viz.

To	*come,*	that makes	*came.*
	give,		*gave.*
	ſpeak,		*ſpoke,* and *ſpake.*
	ſhake,		*ſhook,* and *ſhaked.*
	make,		*made.*
	take,		*took.*
	ſtick,		*ſtuck.*
	ſtrike,		*ſtruck.*
	fall,		*fell.*
	leave,		*left.*
	cleave,		*cleft.*
	bereave,		*bereft.*
	feel,		*felt.*
	ſmell,		*ſmelt.*
	ſpell,		*ſpelt.*
	deal,		*dealt.*
	ſpill,		*ſpilt.*
	ſit,		*ſat,* or *ſate.*
	eat,		*ate,* and *eat.*
	ſhite,		*ſhit.*
	ſhoot,		*ſhot.*
	get,		*got.*
	loſe,		*loſt.*
	mean,		*meant.*
	go,		*went.*
	dare,		*durſt.*
	be,		*was.*
	hang,		*hung,* and *hanged.*
	win,		*won.*
	begin,		*begun,* and *began.*
	ſpin,		*ſpun.*

For-

Formerly they ſaid

Stang,		*Stung.*
Swang,		*Swung.*
Wrang,		*Wrung.*
Slang,		*Slung.*
Flang,		*Flung.*
Stank,		*Stunk.*
Shrank,		*Shrunk.*
Span,		*Spun.*
Faught,	for	*Fetched.*
Gat,		*Got.*
Chode,		*Chid.*
Drave,		*Drove.*
Strave,		*Strove.*
Clave,		*Cleft.*
Tare,		*Tore.*
Ware,		*Wore.*

Now there be Verbs that are altogether Invariable; viz. *to caſt, coſt, hit, knit, ſlit, ſplit, ſpit, burſt, put, ſet, hurt, ſhed, ſhred, beat, read,* and *ſpread.*

As for the *Preter Perfect* and *Pluperfect,* they are generally the ſame as the *Imperfect*; with this only Difference, that the firſt is Conjugated with *Have,* and the ſecond with *Had.* Except theſe following,

To *blow,* *grow,* *know,*	that makes	*blown.* *grown.* *known.*

To

To	*throw,*	*thrown.*
	fly,	*flown.*
	ſhew,	*ſhown,* and *ſhewed.*
	draw,	*drawn.*
	fall,	*fallen,* or *faln.*
	bear,	*born.*
	ſhear,	*ſhorn.*
	ſwear,	*ſworn.*
	tear,	*torn,* and *tore.*
	wear,	*worn,* and *wore.*
	ſteal,	*ſtoln,* and *ſtole.*
	get,	*gotten,* and *got.*
	go,	*gone.*
	come,	*come.*
	do,	*done.*
	break,	*broken,* and *broke.*
	ſpeak,	*ſpoken,* and *ſpoke.*
	chuſe,	*choſen.*
	give,	*given.*
	beat,	*beaten,* and *beat.*
	eat,	*eaten,* and *eat.*
	ſee,	*ſeen.*
	be,	*been.*
	ſmite,	*ſmitten.*
	write,	*written,* and *writ.*
	bite,	*bitten,* and *bit.*
	ſhake,	*ſhaken,* and *ſhook.*
	forſake,	*forſaken,* and *forſook.*
	hide,	*hidden,* and *hid.*
	ly,	*lain.*
	ſlay,	*ſlain.*

that makes

Upon

Upon the Whole, 'tis to be Obſerved, that the Compounds imitate their Simples. Accordingly

To	*beget*	makes	*begot.*
	forget		*forgot.*
	forgive		*forgave.*
	overdo		*overdid.*
	with-hold		*with-held.*
	under-ſell		*under-ſold.*

Except *to Partake* (a Compound of *Take*) that makes, in the Preters, *Partaked.*

Now there are ſome Verbs, whoſe Preter Tenſes Perfect and Pluperfect, are Conjugated with the Verb *to Be.* Which being the moſt Irregular of all the Auxiliary Verbs, I ſhall here Conjugate at length, ſo far as is convenient.

Indicative Mood.

Preſ. Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
I am.	*We*
Thou art.	*You* } *are*, or *be.*
He is.	*They*

Pret. Imp.

Sing.	Plur.
I was.	*We*
Thou waſt.	*You* } *were.*
He was.	*They*

Pret.

Pret. Perf.

I have been, &c.

Pret. Plup.

I had been, &c.

1. Future.

I ſhall (or *will*) *be*, &c.

2. Future.

I ſhould (or *would*) *be*, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	Plur.
	Let us be.
Be, or *be thou.*	*Be you.*
Let him be.	*Let them be.*

Subjunctive Mood.

The Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Plur.
If *I be.*	If *We*
Thou beeſt.	*You* *be.*
He be.	*They*

Or thus, with the Verb *May.*

That { *I may* / *Thou mayſt* / *He may* } *be.* That { *We may* / *You may* / *They may* } *be.*

The Pret. Imp.

Though *I was*, &c.

The Pret. Perf.

Though *I have* (or, If *I have*) *been*, / *I would* (*might*, or *could*) *have been*, } &c.

Preter. Plup.

Though *I had* (or, If *I had*) *been*, &c.

The 1. Fut. Tenſe.

That *I ſhould* (or *would*) *be*, / Would *I were*, *I might* (or *could*) *be*, } &c.

The 2. Fut.

When *I ſhall have been*, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

To be.

The

The Pret. Tenſe.

To have been.

Now you muſt know, that the Verbs whoſe Preters Perfect and Pluperfect are Conjugated with this Auxiliary are theſe following. Viz.

Inf.	Pret. Perf.	Pret. Plup.
To { *come,* *go,* *arrive,* *return,* *fall,* *fly,* *grow,*	*I am* { *come.* *gone.* *arrived.* *returned.* *faln.* *flown,* or *fled.* *grown.*	*I was* { *come.* *gone.* *arrived.* *returned.* *faln.* *flown,* or *fled.* *grown.*

And yet, after *If*, we ſay *Had* inſtead of *Was*, with ſome of the aforeſaid Verbs. As, *if I had come, gone, faln, fled,* and *grown.*

Laſtly, 'tis to be obſerved, that the Engliſh has a peculiar Way of uſing the Verb *to Be*, with a Participle of the Preſent Tenſe. As, *I am writing*, for *I write*; *I was writing*, *I have been*, *I had been writing.*

Thus, if any body do ask me,

What are you doing?
What was you doing, when I came in?
Have you been walking this morning?

My Anſwer is

I am writing.
I was reading.
I have been walking with ſuch a one.

Of Verbs Imperſonal, and Defective.

BEſides Verbs Perſonal, Regular and Irregular, there be two Sorts of Verbs, the One called *Imperſonal*, and the Other *Defective*.

Thoſe are *Imperſonal*, which are only Conjugated by the third Perſon Singular; and we call *Defective* ſuch as have only ſome particular Tenſes in uſe.

The *Imperſonal* are theſe; Viz.

It	*rains,*	*It*	*lightens.*
	hails,		*happens.*
	blows,		*appears.*
	ſnows,		*follows.*
	freezes,		*ſeems.*
	thaws,		*behoves.*
	thunders,		*is.*

The firſt is thus Conjugated. *It rains*; *It rained*, or *did rain*; *It has rained*; *It had rained*; *It ſhall* (or *It will*) *rain*; *It ſhould* (or *It would*) *rain*. *Let it rain*. If *it do* (or, *that it may*) *rain*. Though *it rained*, or *did rain*; If *it rained*, or *did rain*. Though (or *If*) *it has rained*; *It would* (*might*, or *could*) *have rained*. Though *it had* (or, *If it had*) *rained*. That *it ſhould* (or *would*) *rain*; Would to God *it might rain*. When *it ſhall have rained*.

It is is nothing but the Verb *I am* Imperſonally uſed, that is, (as I ſaid before) with the third Perſon Singular.

The

The Verbs *Defective* are chiefly Six in Number. Viz.

Can,	*Will.*
May,	*Ought.*
Shall,	*Muſt.*

Amongſt which, *Ought* and *Muſt*, are altogether Invariable. The others vary 1. in the Tenſes. As,

Can, May, Shall, Will, } into { *Could. Might. Should. Would.*

2. In the ſecond Perſon Singular. Where

Can, May, Shall, Will } makes { *Canſt. Mayſt. Shalt. Wilt.*

And theſe are the Auxiliaries, beſides the Verbs *to Have* and *to Be*, ſo much uſed in the Conjugating of Engliſh Verbs.

Of the Uſe of Tenſes.

AS for *do* and *did*, in the *Preſent and Preter Imp. Tenſes*, their chief Uſe conſiſts in two Things. Firſt, in caſe of an Interrogation, wherein they

are premitted; As, *do I love? did I love?* Otherwiſe they import a kind of Aſſeveration, ſo that *I do love her* does ſignify *I love her indeed*, or *I love her in good earneſt.*

The *Preſent* Tenſe in particular is ſometimes uſed for the Preter Imperfect. As, *having met with him, he brings him to his Houſe, and gives him very good Intertainment.* There we ſay *brings* for *brought*, and *gives* for *gave.*

Sometimes for the 1. Future Tenſe. For Exemple, *What Day is to morrow? To morrow is a Holy Day; As long as I live; As long as the World indures.* Whereas we ſhould properly ſay, *What Day ſhall be to morrow? To morrow will be a Holy Day; As long as I ſhall live; As long as the World ſhall indure.*

The *Preter Imperfect* Tenſe is uſed, when we ſpeak of a Thing paſt, with a relation to the Time when it hapned. As, *in thoſe Days I loved dearly to travel; Then I took great delight in it; Alexander hearing of Darius his Death wept for him; He fell ſick ſuch a Day*; and the like.

But, when we ſpeak of a Thing that was a doing, but interrupted upon ſome Incident, then we properly uſe the Verb *I was* with a Participle of the Preſent Tenſe. As, *I was ſpeaking of you, when you came in*; *I was writing a Letter, when you knockt at the Door.*

Otherwiſe this Tenſe is frequently uſed in Engliſh for the Preter Perfect. As, when we ſay, *the Buſineſs I ſpoke to you of*, that is, *the Buſineſs I have ſpoke to you of.* Where *have* is left out, meerly for

for Shortneſs-ſake, and to make the Words more fluent.

The *Preter Perfect* has its proper Uſe, when we ſpeak of a Thing abſolutely done. As, *I have drunk your Health*; *I have done it.* See the foregoing Paragraph.

The *Pluperfect* betokens a further Diſtance of Time than the Perfect. For Exemple, *when he had walked*; *after I had dined.* See the Subjunctive Mood.

The 1. *Future* is a Tenſe, which affords ſome Nicety in the proper and diſtinct Uſe of its Signs, *Shall* and *Will.* For *Shall*, in the firſt Perſons, denotes a *Declaration*; and, in the ſecond and third Perſons, a *Command* or *Injunction.* But *Will* doth every where import a *Promiſe*, *Intention*, or *Reſolution.*

Thus, when I ſay, *I ſhall go*, or *I will go*, I make a Declaration of my Willingneſs or Reſolution to go. But, if I ſay, *you ſhall go*, there's a plain Injunction. And this Foreiners chiefly need take ſpecial Notice of, who are apt to confound the Uſe of theſe two Signs.

The 2. *Future* is properly Conjugated with *Should* and *Would*; ſometimes, with *Might* and *Could.* *Should* denotes a *Neceſſity*, *Would* an *Inclination*, *Might* a *Liberty*, *Could* a *Power* to do a Thing, and all of them Conditional.

This Tenſe I call a *Future*, contrary to the Genius of other Grammarians, who place it in the

Subjunctive Mood, and call it a Preter Tenſe. An Errour that proceeds from a fond Way of modelling right or wrong our Vulgar Speeches to the Latine Tongue. Becauſe *Amarem*, for Exemple, ſignifies *I might love*, therefore This muſt be called a Preter as well as That; without conſidering, that *Amarem* is in effect a Mixt Tenſe, that relates to the Time to come as well as the Time paſt. Whereas *I Might*, *Would*, or *Should*, have no relation in the leaſt to the Time paſt, but rather to the Time to come; unleſs they be followed with *Have*, the Sign of a Preter Tenſe.

I paſs by the great Affinity there is betwixt *Shall* and *Should*, *Will* and *Would*. In ſhort, the only Difference I find in the two Futures is, that the firſt may be called the *Abſolute*, this the Future *Conditional*.

The *Imperative*, *Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive* Moods need no great Explanation.

Only 'tis to be obſerved, as to the Subjunctive Mood, that the Pluperfect is elegantly uſed after this manner, without *If*. As, *had I come*, for, *If I had come*; *had he been a Knave*, for, *If he had been a Knave*.

The ſame it is with *Were*, *Should*, and *Could*. As, *Were I a diſhoneſt Man*, *Should I do ſuch a Thing*, *Could I but find him out*; Inſtead of ſaying, *If I were*, *If I ſhould*, *If I could*, &c.

The 2. Future is very little in Uſe, except 1. in Caſe of an Interrogation; As, *When ſhall you have done?* And 2. without a Conjuction; As, I *ſhall have done to morrow*.

Otherwiſe we uſe inſtead of it, the Preter Perf. of

of the Indic. Mood; As, *When you have done that, come to me.*

The Particle *to* premitted to the Infinitive is in Imitation of the Greek Tongue. Whereas the French uſe differently theſe three, *de*, *à*, and *pour*; the proper Uſe whereof is ſomewhat uneaſy to ſuch as are Strangers to that Language.

Sometimes this Particle does particularly betoken *a Deſign*, or *Intention*; as when we ſay, *a Houſe to let*, for, *a Houſe to be let.*

And, in ſome Caſes of this kind, the Prepoſition *for* may be put before it; as, *he does what he can for to ruin me.*

After theſe Verbs, *dare*, *let*, *make*, *can*, *may*, *have*, *will*, *muſt*, *need*, To is left out. As, *I dare not go thither*; *let me do*; *I'le make you go*; *I can* (or, *I may*) *do it*; *I would have you know*; *He will go abroad*; *We muſt ſtay at home, you need not go at all.*

What remains is to give an Account of Verbs Defective.

Can, *May*, *Will*, and *Muſt*, are uſed with a relation both to the Time preſent, and to come; *Shall*, only in the Future; and *Ought*, in the Preſent.

But *Could* from *Can*, *Might* from *May*, and *Would* from *Will*, have a relation both to the Time paſt and to come; and *Should* from *Shall*, to the laſt only.

Except, upon the Whole, *Muſt*, *Ought*, and *Should*, which being followed by *Have*, relate to the Time paſt. As, *I muſt* (or *I ſhould*) *have done it. You ought to have gone thither.*

The

The Conſtruction of Verbs.

FIrſt, the Verb ought to be of the ſame Number as the Subſtantive to which it relates. As, *my Father loves me*; *my Friends are welcome to me.*

And, becauſe two Singulars are equivalent to a Plural Number; therefore, after two Subſtantives in the Singular, the Verb is put in the Plural. As, *the King and Queen are in good health.*

[Except the two Subſtantives be Synonimous, or have almoſt the ſame Signification; in which Caſe the Verb is beſt in the Singular Number. As, *his Clemency and good Nature was incomparable.*]

After a Collective Noun, that is a Noun which comprehends many Individuals, the Verb is alſo put in the Plural. As, *the Committee have made their Report to the Houſe*; *the greateſt part of Mankind follow their Affections without conſulting Reaſon.*

Now you muſt know, that in the foreſaid Phraſes, and the like, the Verb is in the third Perſon. Whereas, if you call to one, or bid him do any Thing, the Verb is in the ſecond Perſon; As, *Joſeph, come hither.*

When the Relative *That* comes between a Pronoun Perſonal and the Verb, this agrees with the Perſonal, and not with the Relative. As, *I that love*, *Thou that loveſt*, *He that loves*, *We that love*, &c.

And, foraſmuch as the firſt Perſon is counted better than the ſecond, and this better than the third

third, where two or three ſeveral Perſons go before a Verb, the Verb agrees with the beſt Perſon. For Exemple, *You and I were very much concerned at it*; *You and he are always together.* In which Phraſes *Were*, agreeing with *I*, is in the firſt Perſon; and *Are* agreeing with *you*, in the ſecond.

The French Tongue, which, of all Languages, follows the Conſtruction which is moſt natural, and is the leaſt guilty of Tranſpoſitions, has yet a peculiar knack in Tranſpoſing the Pronouns before the Verbs; which is rarely to be ſeen in the Engliſh Tongue. Accordingly we ſay *I love you, he hates me*, &c. whereas the French ſays, *je vous aime, il me hait*, that is word for word, *I you love, he me hates.*

But when *It* comes in, it is placed between the Verb and the Perſonal Pronoun. As, *I give it you, he gave it me.*

The moſt uſual Tranſpoſitions, in this Caſe, are theſe. Viz. *ſo be it*, for, *ſo let it be*; *neither is it*, for, *neither it is*; *ſays he*, for, *he ſays*; *ſaid he*, for, *he ſaid*; *She loves him, and ſo do I*; *She does not love him, neither do I*; *Had I been there*; *Were I a prodigal Man*; *This I ſhall add*, &c.

The Subſtantives are alſo ſometimes tranſpoſed after the Verb. As, *then followed the Heralds at Arms.*

In point of Interrogation, 'tis a general Rule for the Verb to go before the Subſtantive. As, *is your Maſter at home? Are my Men come back?*

And, when the Verb Auxiliary is uſed (as it is uſual in this Caſe) the Subſtantive, or Pronoun, is

is placed between. As, *does the King ſpeak? Is he gone out?*

Accordingly the way of Conjugating Verbs with an Interrogation is thus. *Do I, doſt thou, does he love? Do we, do you, do they love?* &c. And with the Negative, thus. *Do not I, doſt not thou, does not he love? Do not we, do not you, do not they* (or *do they not*) *love?*

Sometimes the Verb is left out in Engliſh. As, *ſhall I*, or *ſhall I not?* that is, ſhall I (or ſhall I not) do it? Thus we ſay, *I'le on*, for, *I will go on*; *Love will out*, for, *Love will break out*; *I'le away hence*, for, *I will go away.*

But I cannot part with the Verbs, without taking notice of two particular Uſes of ſome of 'em; the firſt in a Neutral, and the other in an Active Senſe.

Neutral. As, *Meat that eats well*, for, *Meat that is well-taſted*; *Wine that drinks well*, for, *good Wine.*

Active. As, *to drink himſelf mad*, that is, *to drink till one can have no more the Command of himſelf*; *to ſleep himſelf ſober*, that is, *to ſleep ſo as to come to himſelf again.*

Of PARTICIPLES.

IN my general Account of the Eight Parts of Speech, This is divided into Participles of the *Preſent*, and others of the *Preter Tenſe*; thoſe ending in *ing*, theſe in *ed.*

The

The laſt admit of ſome Variety, which is in effect the ſame as that of the Preter Tenſes. Therefore I refer you to the Irregular Preters, Page 57.

The Participles of the Preſent Tenſe have a peculiar Uſe in Engliſh; for which ſee Page 67.

Only this I ſhall add, that in this Caſe the Particle *a* is often premitted; As, *he is a-going, he goes a-begging, it is a-doing*, and the like.

The ſame Participles are alſo ſometimes uſed in the Senſe of the Latine Gerunds in *do*. As, *he did it walking*, that is, *as he was walking*.

Sometimes they turn into meer Adjectives: as, *a loving Man, a devouring Flame*. But moſt of all into Subſtantives, there being ſcarce a Verb, but makes a Verbal in *ing*, as I have already hinted Page 15.

The Participles of the *Preter Tenſe*, being uſed with the Verb *to be* before 'em, bear the ſame Senſe as the Verbals in *able*, or of the Latine Gerunds in *dus*, and relate to the Future Tenſe. As for Exemple, *'tis a Thing much to be admired*, that is, very admirable; *a Crime to be puniſhed*, or puniſhable.

Of ADVERBS, CONJUNCTIONS, and PREPOSITIONS.

I Shall ſpeak of theſe three Parts of Speech under one Head, becauſe I han't much to ſay of any of them; and leave out the *Interjections*, as the moſt barren of 'em all.

I begin

I begin with the ADVERBS. Some of which are Compared after the manner of Nouns Adjective; either Regularly, as

Poſ.	Comp.	Sup.
Soon.	*Sooner.*	*Sooneſt.*
Early.	*Earlier.*	*Earlieſt.*
Often.	*Oftener.*	*Oftineſt.*
Late.	*Later.*	*Lateſt.*
Near.	*Nearer.*	*Neareſt.*

Or Irregularly; as

Well.	*Better.*	*Beſt.*
Ill.	*Worſe.*	*Worſt.*
Little.	*Leſs.*	*Leaſt.*
Much.	*More.*	*Moſt.*
Far.	*Further.*	*Furtheſt.*

Sometimes the Article *the* is uſed before the Comparative. As, *the leſs I ſee him, the better; the more I converſe with him, the more I love his Company.*

The Adverbs of Quality, I mean ſuch as end in *ly*, are commonly placed before the Verb. As, *I humbly beg that Favour of you; He cunningly went to work.*

Never and *As* do ſometimes elegantly begin the Sentence. For Exemple, *Never was the like ſeen; As Man is ſenſible on one ſide of his mortal Condition, ſo on the other he apprehends God's Greatneſs and Eternity.*

Now is ſometimes uſed Adjectively. As, *the now King*, for, *the preſent King.*

Where

Where there is a local Motion expreſſed, that is, a Motion from one Place to another, there we uſe

Whither,	for	*Where.*
Hither,		*Here.*
Thither,		*There.*

As, *Whither go you? Come hither; I'le go thither.* Wherein the Engliſh imitates the Latine Tongue.

Amongſt all the CONJUNCTIONS none is ſo generally uſed in Engliſh as the Conjunction *And*, which ſeems indeed to be the Favourite. For, beſides its proper Uſe, as *&* in the Latine and French, you will find it in theſe and the like Expreſſions.

As, *a Toſt and Ale, a Toſt and Butter. This is pure and clean. I'le go and ſee, let us go and drink, a little more and he had been killed. To grow better and better, to grow worſe and worſe, to ſink deeper and deeper. And yet, and therefore, and if that be true, and if you do that. By little and little, now and then, by and by,* &c.

Nay ſometimes, in familiar Diſcourſe, you will find it uſed for *If.* As, *and you pleaſe,* for, *if you pleaſe; and God will,* for, *if God will; I'le out to ſee and I can make 'em friends,* for, *if I can make them friends.*

But inſtead of *and,* we uſe *both,* in theſe and the like Expreſſions. For Exemple, *I wiſh well both to my Friends and Foes; He has 'em all, both great and ſmall.*

In

In point of Conſtruction, 'tis unuſual for the Engliſh to repeat the Conjunction. Witneſs theſe and the like Phraſes; As, *though he grows old, and his Strength begins to fail him. If he go thither, and I know of it.* In which Phraſes *though* and *if*, after *and*, are left out, and muſt be underſtood.

In ſome Caſes *Nor* and *Neither* are elegantly placed at the head of a Sentence. For exemple, *Nor am I ſo averſe from it*, &c. *Neither is it ſo incredible a Thing.*

On the contrary, *Therefore* (not unlike the *Enim* of the Latine Tongue) is elegantly put next to the firſt Word of a Sentence. For Exemple, *'Tis therefore but juſt and reaſonable*; *I am therefore the more concerned at it.*

I conclude with the Uſe of PREPOSITIONS. Amongſt which, *At* and *In* are uſed, where there is no local Motion; as, *he is at School, he is in his Chamber. To* and *Into*, when there is a local Motion; as, *he goes to School, he is gone into his Chamber.* Wherein the Engliſh does again imitate the Latine Tongue.

But I muſt not omit an Obſervation to be made concerning the emphatical Uſe of theſe two Prepoſitions, *Out* and *Into*, wherein the Engliſh does far outdo the French. As when we ſay, *to work a Child out of his roguiſh Tricks*; *to whip him into better manners.*

Although the Prepoſitions took that Name from their being commonly placed before Nouns, yet in Engliſh they are often placed at the end of a Sentence; eſpecially after theſe two Pronouns,

Who

Who and *What*. As, *who did you dine with? What place do you come from?*

By which means the Prepoſition becomes, if I may ſay ſo, a Poſtpoſition. But this is agreeable to *Ore tenus* in Latine.

Whereas in Verbs Compound the Prepoſition goes firſt, and makes but one Word with the Verb, the Engliſh has another Way beſides of uſing Prepoſitions, *viz.* after the Verb, and diſtinct from it. As, *to look upon*, for, to view; *to look for*, for, to ſeek; *to put out*, for, to extinguiſh; *to go after*, for, to follow.

In many Caſes, the Prepoſition is left out. And 1. where two Subſtantives are tranſpoſed; as *God's Glory*, for, *the Glory of God*.

2. After ſome Verbs. As, *give me that Book; ſend it me, bring it me, fill me a glaſs*; where *me* is ſaid inſtead of *to me*.

3. Before the Word *home*; as, *to go home*. Which again is agreeable to the Latine Idiom, *Ire domum*. But, before *Houſe* the Prepoſition is uſed.

4. In theſe, and the like Expreſſions. As, *a Houſe forty foot high*, that is, a Houſe to the height of forty foot; *A Tree four foot diameter*, for, a Tree that has four foot in diameter.

In like manner we ſay, *to go ten miles*, that is, to go to the end of ten miles; *He is forty years old*, or *forty years of age*, that is, he has lived to forty years; *She is fifty pounds deep in my debt*, that is, ſhe is indebted to me to the value of fifty pounds.

Laſtly, 'tis obſervable, that there are Prepoſitions ſometimes uſed Adverbially, that is, without a Subſtantive; as *before, after, above, below, over, under, within, without*, &c. For Exemple, *he went before, and I came after; He was above, and I below.*

THE

THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART II.

Of the Engliſh Pronunciation, *and* Spelling, *in general.*

TO ſpeak and write well a Language, four Things chiefly are requiſite.

Firſt, one muſt know the proper Words thereof, which is the Thing called by Grammarians *Etymology*. And theſe Words muſt have a proper Connexion, which in Grammar is called *Conſtruction*, or *Syntax*.

Now, as we have two Ways of expreſſing our ſelves, to wit, by Word of Mouth, and in Wri-

ting; ſo there are two material Things required for that purpoſe, true *Pronunciation*, and *Spelling*. For what Pronunciation is to the Speaker, the ſame is Spelling to the Writer.

True *Pronunciation* is nothing elſe but giving to each Syllable, by one Motion of the Tongue, a Sound agreeable to the Genius of the Language.

True *Spelling*, otherwiſe called *Orthography*, conſiſts in expreſſing every Motion of the Voice, with a certain Concurrency of Letters, ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by Uſe.

In my firſt Part I have run over the *Eight Parts of Speech*, both with relation to the *Etymology* and *Syntax*; And now I come to the *Pronunciation* and *Spelling*. Wherein I follow a natural Method, the Words of a Language being doubtleſs antecedent to their Pronunciation.

In general, there are four Sorts of *Pronunciation*; viz. *National*, *Provincial*, *Grave*, and *Familiar*.

By the *National Pronunciation*, I mean the moſt Univerſal, and that which is in a manner a Standard to the Nation.

A *Provincial Pronunciation* is that which recedes in part from the general Uſe, and is particular to ſome Counties, but chiefly ſuch as are remoteſt from the Center.

The *Grave* is properly uſed in grave and ſerious Diſcourſes, and comes neareſt the regular Way of Spelling.

The *Familiar* is proper for familiar Diſcourſes. Now this, being commonly ſwift, is apt to ſtart aſide from the regular Way, and to give the Vowels

Vowels ſuch Sounds as are not altogether proper and agreeable.

The *Sounds* which ſeem peculiar to the Engliſh, and which I am ſure are ſtrangers to the French Tongue, are that of *i* long, as in *Vice*; of *ou* and *ow*, as in *cloud*, *vow*; of *ch*, in *Chamber*; of *g* before *e* and *i*, as in *ginger*; and (which is the ſame thing) of *j* Conſonant before a Vowel, as *Jack*, *Jeſt*, *Jil*, *Jog*, *Judge*; of *o* and *i*, in ſuch Words as theſe, viz. *God*, *Lord*, *bird*, *ſhirt*, pronounced with a mixt Sound of the French *o* and *a*.

But the moſt peculiar Pronunciation, and that which perplexes Foreiners moſt of all, is the Sound of *th*, eſpecially that which is called a *t* aſpirate; as in theſe Words, *thanks*, *thief*, *thorough*, *thunder*, &c.

Moſt of which Pronunciations do at firſt appear very harſh and uncouth to French Learners, though they find them otherwiſe in their proper and natural Channel.

Spelling, or *Orthography*, is nothing elſe but an Image of the Pronunciation. For ſince the Way was happily found out, by the Invention of Letters, to ſpeak to the Eyes as well as to the Ears, all Nations that have a Share in this ſo beneficial and uſeful a Diſcovery, have adapted the Letters to their Pronunciation, every one after their own way.

The Letters made uſe of in Engliſh for that purpoſe are *Twenty four* in Number, whereas the French have but *Twenty two*, the *K* and *W* being out of their way.

I ſhall not inſiſt upon the Names and Figures of

the Letters, they being ſo vulgarly known. Only I ſhall ſay, that they are divided into *Vowels* and *Conſonants*; thoſe being *a, e, i, o, u, y*, and all the reſt *Conſonants*. And it is obſervable, that the Vowels are in a manner the Soul of Conſonants; for there can be no perfect Sound without a Vowel. The Conſonants therefore are ſo called, becauſe they concur or joyn with the Vowels, to make one perfect Sound.

But *i* and *u* are ſometimes uſed as Conſonants. And then they are thus ſhaped, for diſtinctions ſake, *j*, *v*; as in theſe Words, *juſtice*, *virtue*.

The Vowel *y* may alſo be ſaid to be uſed as Conſonant, where the ſame is followed by one Vowel or more; as in *yard*, *year*, *yield*, *youthfull*.

W is a Vowel where it follows another Vowel, and makes up a *Diphthong*; as in *law*, *ſlew*, and *ſlow*. But it takes upon it the nature of a Conſonant, where it begins a Syllable, and is immediately followed by a Vowel; as in *water*, *weſt*, *wit*, and *wonder*.

By a *Diphthong* I mean two Vowels, that joyn together in the making up of one Sound; as in *law*, *feed*, *friend*, *food*, *laugh*, &c. And, where three Vowels meet together (which is unfrequent in Engliſh) they are called *Triphthong*; as in *beauty*, *lieu*, *adieu*.

The Truth is, there is ſcarce any ſuch Thing as a true *Diphthong*, or *Triphthong*, in the Engliſh Tongue. For, though there be a great many Words, where ſeveral Vowels are joyned together into one and the ſame Syllable; yet it commonly falls out, that, if one be heard, the other is mute, and

and that of three Vowels perhaps there's but one ſounded. Thus, in the Word *beauty*, *eau* ſound no more than a ſingle *u* would do.

Of the Pronunciation *in particular; and firſt of ſingle* Vowels.

THE greateſt ſtumbling Block to Foreiners, who learn Engliſh by Books, is the exceeding Variety of Sounds, which are given to Vowels. Such a Variety, that, to expreſs about twelve diſtinct Sounds, there is at leaſt threeſcore different Ways. Which may be for the moſt part gathered from the following Account; whereunto I ſhall only premiſe theſe two general and important Rules.

The Firſt, That *a Vowel followed by a Conſonant, and this by an* e *final, is pronounced long.*

As, *grace*, *fable*; *ſcene*, *ſphere*; *pride*, *crime*; *globe*, *robe*; *fume*, *perfume*; and their Plural Numbers.

The better to comprehend the great Uſe of this Rule, 'tis but comparing the following Words; where 'twill appear, that the *e* final alters conſiderably the Pronunciation of the foregoing Vowel. As,

mad	*made.*
fat	*fate.*
bit	*bite.*
to rob	*robe.*
tun	*tune.*

But there's no Rule without Exceptions; and this has a great many.

As firſt, the Vowel *a*, which is pronounced ſhort in theſe Terminations of Words conſiſting of more than one Syllable; viz. *affable*, *miracle*, *courage*, *private*, and the like. To which add theſe particular Words, *humane*, *female*, *pallace*, *preface*, *ſurface*, and ſome others, where the Accent belongs to the firſt Syllable.

The Vowel *i* is alſo pronounced ſhort in theſe Terminations of Polyſyllabical Words; as *malice*, *medicine*, *reſpite*, *offenſive*. To which add *ſervile*, *volatile*.

The ſame it is with *o*, 1. in theſe Words, where the final *e* is not in the leaſt ſounded, viz. *come*, *ſome*, *gone*, *done*, *purpoſe*, *Europe*, 2. in *love*, *dove*, *glove*, *above*, where *ve* ſounds but like an *f*. But in theſe following, *Rome*, *loſe*, *move*, *prove*, and their Derivatives, *o* is pronounced as the French *ou*.

Laſtly, the Vowel *u* is ſounded ſhort in theſe two Terminations of Words conſiſting of ſeveral Syllables, *ume* and *ute*; as *volume*, *tribute*.

And yet, upon the whole, theſe Words follow the Rule. Viz. *debate*, *ſedate*, *relate*, *create*, *procreate*, *recreate*; *ſacrifice*, *contrite*; *minute* (Adj.) *cornute*, *acute*; and a few others.

But there is a ſhort and common Way of pronouncing the Termination *ure*, not unlike *er*; as in theſe Words, *nature*, *picture*, *fracture*.

My ſecond general Rule is, That *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, betwixt two Conſonants in one and the ſame Syllable, are pronounced, *e* and *i* as in French, *o* with a mixt

mixt Sound inclining to the French *a*, and *u* like an *o*. As *met*, *fit*, *rod*, *rub*.

The Exceptions from this Rule are moſt of 'em included in the firſt. For the reſt I refer you to the following Particulars.

And ſo I begin with the Vowel *A*, the moſt uſual Pronunciation whereof is like that of an *e* open, or of the Diphthong *ai*; as *grace*, *fable*. But ſometimes 'tis pronounced ſhort; as in theſe Monoſyllables, *hat*, *cap*, *mad*.

Before *ld*, *lk*, *ll*, and *lt*, it moſt commonly ſounds broad like a French *a*, and ſomthing long; as *bald*, *talk*, *all*, *ſalt*. And ſo it does in theſe Words, *altar*, *bable*, *balſam*, *falſe*, *halter*, *qualm*, *quart*, *quarter*, *taſſels*, *thraldom*, *war*, *Warden*, *Warren*, *warm*, *water*, *wrath*.

But it is pronounced ſhort in *waſh*, *watch*, *watle*, *that*, *what*; and theſe three Terminations *al*, *ar*, and *ard* of Words conſiſting of ſeveral Syllables; as *general*, *particular*, *muſtard*.

E is ſounded three manner of Ways, as in French; Maſculine, as in *leſt*, *Manaſſe*, *Siloe*, and the like; Feminine, at the end of moſt Words, as in *care*, *fare*, *maker*, *ſummer*, *wet*, *red*. Open, as in *certain*, *vertuous*, *met*.

But ſometimes it takes the Sound of a French *i*; as in theſe Words, *he*, *ſhe*, *me*, *we*, *be*, *beſom*, *yes*, *evil*, and at the beginning of theſe, *eve*, *even*, *evening*, *here*, *courteous*, *righteous*, and the like.

I has three diſtinct Sounds, one French, and the other two Engliſh. French, as in *bit*, *wit*, *Miniſter*, *Chriſtian*, *children*, *wilderneſs*, *viſible*. Engliſh, repreſented in French by *ai*, as *pride*, *child*, *wild*, *mind*,

mind, *night*; or elſe ſomthing like an *e* open, as in *virtue*, *Sir*, *Girl*, *dirt*, and *mirth*.

To which add the particular Sound of *i*, not unlike an *e* feminine, in theſe two Words, *hither*, *thither*; and a ſort of mixt Sound, coming near that of the Engliſh *o*, in *bird*, *ſhirt*, *firr*, &c.

O has alſo three Sounds, one French, and two Engliſh. The firſt, as in *no*, *ſo*, *Globe*, *robe*; the Second, a mixt Sound of the French *o* and *a*, but inclining moſt to the laſt, as in *God*, *Lord*, *not*; the Third, like the French *ou*, or the Engliſh *oo*, as in *Rome*, *loſe*, *move*, *prove*, *do*, *to*, *into*, *behoves*, *Wolf*, *tomb*, *womb*, &c.

U has two general Pronunciations, the one French and the other Engliſh. French, as in theſe Words *Impoſtume*, *minute*, *faculty*, *difficulty*. Engliſh, and that like an *o*, betwixt two Conſonants in one and the ſame Syllable; as *but*, *cut*, *rub*, *much*, *ſuch*, *muſt*, *Conjunction*, *Sunday*, *Munday*, *humble*.

To which add theſe, *up*, *under*, *ſtudy*, &c.

Sometimes it has the Sound of a French *ou*, as *full*, *pull*, *bull*, *puſs*, and *chuſe*; that of e, in *bury*; and of i, in *buſy*.

Y has three diſtinct Sounds, one French, and two Engliſh. The firſt, as in *any*, *angry*, *witty*, *ready*, *ſurly*, *duty*, *conſtancy*, *fervency*, *Philoſophy*, *Anatomy*, and the like.

The ſecond, like the broad Engliſh *i*; as in theſe and the like Monoſyllables, viz. *my*, *thy*, *ſhy*, *why*, *by*, *cry*, *fly*, *ply*, and the Compounds of theſe two laſt, *defy*, *reply*, *comply*, *ſupply*; to which add *awry*, and the Verb *to deny*.

The third, like an *e* maſculine, as in theſe Subſtantives derived from the Latine, viz. *charity*, *liberality*,

liberality, *chaſtity*, *majeſty*, *bounty*, *City*. To which add *Guiny*, *Country*, *amity*, *very*, *query*, *inquiry*, and ſome others.

Upon the Whole, 'tis obſervable, that the Vowels, *e*, *i*, and *o* anticipate ſometimes upon the foregoing Conſonant, and are ſounded before it. As *one*, *fire*, *here*, *hundred*, *Shire*, *acre*, *Sepulchre*, *apron*, *iron*, *citron*, *ſaffron*.

Of the double Vowels, called Diphthongs.

FRom the ſingle Vowels I proceed to the *Diphthongs*, and begin with theſe two *Æ* and *Ai*, the Sounds whereof are the ſame both in French and Engliſh; as *Æneas*, *Æſculapius*, *fair*, *hair*, *deſpair*, *repair*.

But *ai* is pronounced ſhort in this Termination of Words conſiſting of ſeveral Syllables; as *Captain*, *Chaplain*, *Fountain*, *Mountain*, *villain*, *bargain*, *certain*, &c.

Au and *aw* are both ſounded like the French *a*; as *cauſe*, *becauſe*, *law*, *flaw*.

Except *au* followed by an *n*, where it is pronounced not unlike a ſingle *a*; as *aunt*, *to daunt*, *undaunted*, &c.

Ea, like an e maſculine, ſo that the *a* ſerves only to make the Syllable long; as in *meat*, *clean*, *weary*, *to bear*, *ſpeak*, *appeaſe*, *conceal*, *deal*, *to breath*. And ſometimes, as if there were a French *i* before it; as *beſmear*, *blear-eyed*, *clear*, *dear*, *hear*, *near*, *ſpear*, *ſhears*.

This Diphthong has alſo the Sound of an e open;

open; as in *bread, beard, earneſt, breath* (the Subſt.) *dealt, read,* and *heard* (the Pret. and Part.) *to learn, to rehearſe,* &c. And of an e feminine, as *dead, death, feather, heavy, leap, leather, meadow, ſtead, treachery, weather, to tread,* &c.

The Tripthong *Eau,* as I have already hinted, has but the Sound of an *u*; as in *beauty,* and its Derivatives.

Ee is generally pronounced like a French *i,* but long; as *ſee, thee, need, bleed, keep, ſtreet.*

Ei, as in French; for exemple, *vein, weight.* Sometimes like an e maſculine, as *conceive, deceive.* Or like an *e* feminine, as *forfeit, ſurfeit, Foreiner, either, neither.* And laſtly, like an Engliſh i, as in *height.*

Eo, as the French *i*; as *people, dungeon, gudgeon.* Like an *e* feminine, in *Leopard, jeopardy*; and an *e* open, in *feoff,* and *infeoff.*

Eu, like the French *u*; as *Europe, Euchariſt, neuter,* and their Derivatives.

Ew, as the French *iu*; for exemple, *few, new, blew, Jew.* Or like a ſingle *u,* as in *dew, pewter, Steward, Brewer.* Or like a French *o,* in *ſhrewd, ſhew, chew.*

Ey, like an *e* maſculine; as in *Abbey, Alley, barley, Valley.* Sometimes like the Dipthong *ai,* as *they,* to *convey, ſurvey, obey,* &c. As a French *i,* in *money, boney, monkey*; or an Engliſh *i,* as in *eye.*

Ie has the Sound of a French *i* ſomething long, as *chief, Siege, yield, miſchievous, to believe*; and ſhort, as in *miſchief,* and *friend.* Of an *e* maſculine, in *Armies, Cities,* and ſuch other Subſtantives in the Plural Number. And open, in *fierce, pierce,* and the like.

Oa is

Oa is pronounced like an *o* long; as in *boat, coach, coat, foam, load, loaf.* And, in ſome Words, like an *o* with a mixt Sound; as *groat, broad, abroad.*

Oe, like an *o* long, in *foe, toe, ſloe, doe*; or as the French *ou,* in *Shoe*; or like an *e,* in *œconomy.*

In the Dipthong *Oi,* the *i* is ſounded after the Engliſh way; as *oil, noiſe, to loiter, purloin, anoint.*

Oo, like the French *ou*; either ſhort, as in *good, book, foot, forſooth*; or long, as *too, ſooth, fool, cool, broom, room, moon, ſoon.*

Ou has the French Sound in *would, could, ſhould, you, your, through, ſource, youth, Plimouth, Portſmouth,* &c. The Sound of an *o* long, in *four, courſe, ſoul, Souldier, Shoulder, though, although,* &c. Of an *o* ſhort, in *bloud, floud, courteſy, double, trouble, flouriſh, Journey, Neighbour, Saviour, Factour, vicious, malicious, righteous,* and the like. And as the French would pronounce *aou,* in *thou, cloud, mouth.*

Being followed by *gh,* it has the mixt Sound of an Engliſh *o,* and *gh* is mute; as in *ought, nought, brought, bought,* &c. Of an *o* ſhort, in *Borough, thorough.* Of the French *of,* in *rough, tough, enough*; *aff,* in *cough*; and *aou,* in *drought,* and *doughty.*

Ow ſounds as the French would pronounce *aou*; as *how, now, vow, ſow, allow, vowel, down, toward, froward.* Like an *o* long, in *blow, grow, low, flow, know, to ſow, own, known,* &c. Or ſhort, as in *arrow, marrow, ſorrow, window, tallow, fellow, follow,* and others.

Oy, like *oi.*

Ua, after *g,* is pronounced like a ſingle *a,* as in *Guard, Guardian.* And, after *q,* like *oai* in French, as *quake, Quaker.*

Ue,

Ue, after *g*, as in French; as *gueſs*, *gueſt*, *league*, *plague*, *intrigue*, *rogue*. Or elſe the Dipthong is pronounced ſo very ſhort, that it is in a manner mute; as in *Catalogue*, *Dialogue*, *Prologue*, *Tongue*, *Synagogue*.

With a *q*, all the three Letters take but the Sound of *ke* in theſe Words, *oblique*, *Exchequer*. But *Reliques* is pronounced *Relicks*, and *Queſtion* *Coeſtion*.

Elſewhere it takes the Sound, either of an *u* long, as in *blue*, *due*, *hue*, *indue*, *accrue*, *ſue*, *purſue*. Or of an *u* ſhort, as in *ague*, *argue*, *continue*, *iſſue*, *reſcue*, *reſidue*, *retinue*, *revenue*, *tiſſue*, *value*, and *virtue*.

Ui, after *g*, is ſounded as in French, as *guilt*, *guilty*, *guimp*. Without a *g*, 'tis pronounced but like an *u* long, as in *bruiſe*, *bruit*, *fruit*, *juice*, *ſuit*, *recruit*, and their Derivatives; Or like an *u* ſhort, in *verjuice*. In the Word *quit*, and its Derivatives, both Vowels are pronounced. But the *u* is mute in theſe three, *build*, *conduit*, *circuit*.

Uo, after *q*, is ſounded as in French, as *quota*, *to quote*, *quotidian*.

Uy. All I have to ſay, as to this Dipthong, is that the *y* is pronounced like the Engliſh *i*, as in *Guy*; and that the *u* is mute in the Verb *to buy*.

Of the Conſonants.

HEre I ſhall paſs by the mute (or unpronounced) Letters, intending to make a diſtinct Head, next to this, of unpronounced Vowels and Conſonants.

C has the Sound of a *K* before *a*, *o*, and *u*; and of an *s*, before *e* and *i*; As *call*, *collar*, *cunning*, *center*, *cider*.

But, when *e* or *i* is followed by another Vowel, *c* takes the Sound of the Engliſh *ſh*, or (which is the ſame Thing) the French *ch*; as *Ocean*, *beneficial*, *precious*, *ancient*, *ſufficient*. Except the Word *Society*.

ch and *tch* have the ſame Sound; as *Chamber*, *Cherry*, *Child*, *choice*, *to chuſe*, *catch*, *fetch*, *ditch*, *Kitchin*, *notch*.

In ſome Words, eſpecially thoſe that are of a Greek Origine, *ch* has the ſound of a *k*; as *anchor*, *ache*, *Archangel*, *character*, *Eunuch*. In *Schiſm*, and its Derivatives, the *c* only is ſounded; and in the Word *Arch* it keeps to the firſt Sound.

D, in the Verb *to rend*, takes the Sound of a *t*.

G, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is pronounced as in French; as *gall*, *gold*, *gum*.

But, before *e* and *i*, it ſounds as if there were a *d* before it; for exemple, *gender*, *ginger*.

Sometimes like *gu*; as in theſe Words, *geld*, *get*, *anger*, *dagger*, *hunger*, *finger*, *Tiger*, *bigger*, *ſtronger*, *gig*, *giddy*, *gild*, *gird*, *girl*, *give*, *gizard*, *Druggiſt*, &c.

See *Gu*, under the Dipthongs *ua*, *ue*, and *ui*.

H is pronounced with aſpiration; as *have*, *heal*, *hint*, *home*, *humour*.

J Conſonant is ſounded as the *g* before *e* and *i*; for exemple, *Jack*, *Jeſt*, *Jilt*, *Joy*, *Judge*.

M and *N* muſt have their full Sound at the end of a Syllable, whereas in French they are but half ſounded; as *bottom*, *damnable*, *conſent*, *condition*.

But, where the Word ends in *nion*, that Termination is pronounced with a kind of Liquefaction, *viz.* as the French *gnon*; for exemple, *union*, *onion*, *opinion*, *Companion*, &c.

Ph is pronounced as in French, that is, like an *f*; as *Triumph*, *Orphane*, *prophane*, *Prophet*, *Philoſophy*.

Q is not uſed without a Dipthong after it. Therefore I refer you to the Dipthongs *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and *uo*.

Rh is pronounced as in French; as *Rhetorick*, *Rhetorician*.

S does ſometimes take the Sound of the Engliſh *ſh*, or the French *ch*, as in *ſure*, *ſuit*, *penſion*. Or of a French ſoft *g*, as in theſe Words, *Inciſion*, *Proviſion*, *uſual*, *tranſient*, *leiſure*, *oſier*, *hoſier*, *croſier*, and the like.

ſh is pronounced like the French *ch*; as *ſhall*, *ſhell*, *ſhift*, *ſhort*, *ſhut*, *ſhy*, *daſh*, *diſh*, *huſh*.

T takes the Sound of the Engliſh *ſh*, 1. where the Word ends in *tion*, as *generation*, *corruption*, *action*, *vindication*. 2. In other Words, where *ti* is followed by a Vowel, as *martial*, *nuptial*, *eſſential*, *patience*, *licentious*, &c.

But, where the ſame is preceded by an *s*, the *t* retains its proper Pronunciation; as in *beſtiality*, *fuſtian*, *combuſtion*. And ſo it doth, when the Word comes from a Noun ending in *ty*; as *pitied* from *pity*, *mightier* from *mighty*.

th

th is either ſounded gently, like a *d* aſpirate, as *the*, *this*, *that*, *theſe*, *thoſe*, *they*, *thy*, *thine*, *thou*, *thee*, *them*, *then*, *than*, *thence*, *there*, *though*, *although*, *thus*, *bathe*, &c.

Or ſtronger, like a *t* aſpirate; as *thanks*, *thaw*, *thief*, *thin*, *thumb*, *thunder*, *thorough*, *thread*, *throw*, *death*, *oath*, *faith*, *with*, *tooth*, *froth*, *worth*, *loth*, *moth*, *broth*, *doth*, *truth*, *cathedral*, &c. où il faut peſer fort, en avançant la Langue entre les dents.

But, in *Thames* and *Thyme*, 'tis pronounced after the French Way, that is, like a ſingle *t*.

W is pronounced like the French Dipthong *ou*; as *water*, *weſt*, *win*, *worſe*.

Z takes the Sound of the ſoft *g* in French, where it is followed with *ie*; as in *Brazier*, *Glazier*, *Ozier*, and the like.

Of the mute (or unpronounced) Vowels, and Conſonants.

E Is in a manner mute 1. in Participles ending in *ed*, and *en*; as *loved*, *ordered*, *beaten*, *ſmitten*. And therefore, in the firſt, the *e* is often turned into an Apoſtroph, as *lov'd*, *order'd*.

The ſame is alſo unpronounced in theſe Words, *often*, *to open*, *to ſtrengthen*, *to weaken*, and the like.

I, in *Marriage*, *married*, *Parliament*, *ordinary*, and before *c* in *medicine*.

O, in *Capon*, *mutton*, *leſſon*, *reckon*, *reaſon*, *ſeaſon*, and the like. To which add *faſhion*, *cuſhion*, and *luncheon*.

B is mute in *comb*, *coxcomb*, *limb*, *climb*, *tomb*, *womb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *ambſ-ace*, *doubt*, and its Derivatives.

D, in *and*, moſt commonly.

And ſo is *F*, in the Word *of*, before moſt Words that begin with a Conſonant; as *a pound of bread*, *cheeſe*, *or butter.*

G is in a manner mute, where it begins the Word with an *n*, I mean 'tis ſo little pronounced, that it is ſcarce heard at all; as in *gnat*, *to gnaw.*

The ſame it is where a Word ends in *ing*; as *loving*, *beginning*, *ſhilling.*

It is quite unpronounced in theſe and the like Words, viz. *daign*, *Reign*, *feign*, *foreign*, *Sovereign.*

And ſo is *gh*, except in the North of England, and perhaps in ſome other Parts; as *naught*, *brought*, *light*, *night*, *though*, *although.* But it is ſounded in theſe Words, *Ghoſt*, *Ghoſtly*, *ſigh.*

H, in *hour*, and *hourly.*

K, before *n*, as *knack*, *knee*, *knife*, and *know.*

L before *f* and *k*; as *calf*, *half*, *talk*, *walk.* To which add theſe Words, *pſalm*, *qualm*, *almond*, *Salmon*, *Chaldron*, *ſalve*, *Falconer*, and *to ſolder.*

N, in *Autumn*, and *Column.* The firſt *n* of theſe two, *penny*, and *Tennis*, is alſo left unpronounced.

P, in *Pſalm*, *tempt*, *receipt.*

S, in *Iſland*, *Iſle*, *Iſlander*, *Iſlet*, *Viſcount*, *Viſcounteſs.*

W, before *r*; as in *wrath*, *wretched*, *write*, *wrong*, &c. To which add *anſwer*, and all its Derivatives.

Of

Of the Quantity and the Diviſion of Syllables.

WE have done hitherto with *Letters*, and now we proceed to *Syllables*. Wherein we muſt firſt conſider the *Quantity*, that is, their long or ſhort Pronunciation; and ſecondly, the *Way* of *dividing* Words into true Syllables. Both which are a great Help to true Pronunciation.

Syllables are either pronounced long, or ſhort; and the ſhort ones, more or leſs. Now you muſt know, that this is a Thing properly incident to the Vowels, the Conſonants being altogether incapable of this ſort of Quantity. I ſhall not therefore repeat here what I ſaid before, relating to this purpoſe, in the Pronunciation of Vowels.

This in general is to be obſerved, in oppoſition to the French Tongue, that, whereever the *Accent* lies in an Engliſh Word, the Accent is not markt, neither in Writing, nor in Print. Which makes the true Pronunciation of the Engliſh Tongue ſo much the more difficult to Foreiners; and the rather, becauſe in long Words the Accent is often in the firſt or ſecond Syllable. In the firſt, as *figurative*, *tabernacle*, *apoplexy*; and in the ſecond, as *Apothecary*, *methodically*.

To help 'em therefore, as far as in me lies, in this great Difficulty, I ſhall make theſe Obſervations, and leave the reſt for 'em to learn by rote.

The firſt is, That ſome Words, being both Nouns and Verbs, have the Accent in the firſt Syllable when Nouns, and in the ſecond when Verbs. Which to make plainer to the Reader, I ſhall de-

monſtrate by ſuch viſible Accents as are uſed in other Languages. Thus we ſay

Nouns.		Verbs.
Cóllect.		*Collêct.*
Cónfines.		*confîne.*
Cónflict.		*conflîct.*
Cónſort.		*conſôrt.*
Cónverſe.		*converſe.*
íncenſe.		*incênſe.*
Prémiſes.		*premîſe.*
Prôject.	*To*	*projêct.*
Réfuſe.		*refûſe.*
Férment.		*fermênt.*
ábſent.		*abſênt.*
Cónvert.		*convêrt.*
Préſent.		*preſênt.*
óbject.		*objêct.*
Súbject.		*ſubjêct.*
Cóntеſt.		*contêſt.*

My ſecond Obſervation is, that ſome Engliſh Words have a double Accent, according to the grave Pronunciation. As,

ácadémy.	*ántiquâted.*
ácrimôny.	*ápoplêxy.*
álimôny.	*Hiérárchy.*
ántimôny.	*nécrománcy.*

To

To which add ſuch long Words as end in *able*, *ary*, and *ory*. For exemple,

ádmirâble.	*aúxiliâry.*
ámiâble.	*néceſſâry.*
ámicâble.	*ſédentâry.*
hábitâble.	*áccеſſôry.*
ád-verſâry.	*ámbulatôry.*
ánniverſâry.	*áuditôry.*
árbitrâry.	*réfractôry*,&c.

For the *Diviſion* of *Syllables*, 'tis obſervable in the firſt place, that the Engliſh makes often but one Syllable of what ſhould make two in French; as *love*, *houſe*, and the like, that make but one Sound in Engliſh, ſo little is the *e* pronounced. Accordingly *prudence* makes but two Syllables in Engliſh, and three in French; and *aſſurance* three Syllables in Engliſh, and four in French.

Secondly, the Compounds and Derivatives retain the *Syllables* of the Simple and Primitives intire. Accordingly theſe Words muſt be thus divided, *houſ-hold*, *houſ-hold-er*, *diſ-heart-en*, *diſ-honour*, *Shep-herd*, *Shep-herd-eſs*, *up-hold*, *up-held*, *con-fine*, *con-fin-ed*, *Con-fi-ner*, *con-fin-ing*, *con-fine-ment*.

Therefore, in the Way of Printing, 'tis a ſenſible Errour to confound the *ſh* together where they do really belong to ſeveral Syllables; as when they print *houſhold* for *housbold*, *diſhoneſt* for *diſhoneſt*, and the like.

In the Word to *Tranſpire*, and its Derivatives, (compounded of the Latine *Trans*, and *Spiro*) the Queſtion is, how the Word muſt be divided. My Anſwer is, that the *ſ* is given to the Verb

as the nobler Part of the two. Wherein the Latine and French do agree. Therefore divide it thus, *tran-ſpire.*

Another Obſervation which is the moſt uſeful in point of Pronunciation is, where two Vowels meet, to know when they are *Dipthongs*, and when they belong to *ſeveral Syllables.*

Firſt *au* is no Dipthong in Proper Names, ending in *aus*, as *Imaus*, *Archelaus*, *Ageſilaus*; nor *ao*, in *Chaos*, *Laon*, &c.

ea is no Dipthong in *Æneas*, *pancreas*, *Genealogy*, *Theater*, *Ocean*, *beatifical*, *to create*, and its Derivatives. Except *Creature*, where the *a* is mute.

Neither is *ee*, or *ei*, a Dipthong in Words compounded of the Preposition *pre*; ſuch as *preelected*, *preexiſtence*, *to preingage*, and the like. Nor *eo* in *meteor*, *phraſeology*, and ſome others of this kind. *ie*, in *quiet*, and its Derivatives. *Oe*, in *coeternal*, *coercion*, *coeſſential*, and the like. Or *oo*, in *cooperate*, and its Derivatives.

Laſtly, *ua* is no Diphthong in *ſpiritual*, *perpetual*, and the like.

Of the Modern Orthography, *or Way of* Spelling.

THough there have been many Attempts made to reform the Engliſh Way of Spelling, and purge it from its ſuperfluous and excremental Letters; yet there has been hitherto but little progreſs made in it. However the Termination *ie* is almoſt

almoſt worn out of uſe, at leaſt in the Singular Number, and is reduced to *y*. Thus,

Jealouſie	is now commonly ſpelt	*Jealouſy.*
Courteſie		*Courteſy.*
Eaſie		*Eaſy.*
Purſie		*Purſy.*
To denie		*To deny.*
To replie		*To reply.*

The final *e* is likewiſe expunged from a multitude of Words, where it was but ſuperfluous. Accordingly, whereas they formerly writ, for exemple,

goe,	now we write	*go.*
noe,		*no.*
ſoe,		*ſo.*
owe,		*ow.*
wee,		*we.*
childe,		*child.*
Minde,		*Mind.*
blindeneſs,		*blindneſs.*

Formerly they uſed to ſpell, with a double final Conſonant,

Warr,	now ſpelt	*War.*
Starr,		*Star.*
Firr,		*Fir.*
Stirr.		*Stir.*
Hott.		*Hot.*
Fitt,		*Fit.*
Bigg,		*Big,* &c.

In like manner, inſtead of

Chaunce,	now we write	*Chance.*
Auncient,		*Ancient.*
Graunt,		*Grant.*
Summe,		*Sum.*
Sonne,		*Son.*
Bruitiſh,		*Bruiſh.*
Moneth,		*Month.*
Money,		*Mony.*
Honey,		*Hony.*
Coney,		*Cony.*
Burthen,		*Burden.*
Murther,		*Murder.*
Fathom,		*Fadom.*
Spight,		*Spite.*
Spightfull,		*Spiteful.*
Loath,		*Loth.*
Fourty,		*Forty.*
Proove,		*Prove.*
Moove,		*Move.*
Chooſe,		*Chuſe.*
Behoove,		*Behove.*

Peece,	is now ſpelt	*Piece.*
Theef,		*Thief.*
Feild,		*Field.*
Yeild,		*Yield.*
Blood,		*Bloud.*
Flood,		*Floud.*

We

We write both

Courteſan,	and	*Curtezan.*
Couſin,		*Cozen.*
Douzen,		*Dozen.*
Onely,		*Only.*
Countrey,		*Country.*
Something,		*Somthing.*
Somewhat,		*Somwhat.*
Suit,		*Sute.*
Suitable,		*Sutable.*
Example,		*Exemple.*
Straight,		*Streight.*
Munday,		*Monday.*
Tunnage,		*Tonnage.*
Atturney,		*Attorney.*
College,		*Colledge.*
Cattel,		*Cattle.*
Battel,		*Battle.*
Shew,		*Show.*
To rend,		*To rent.*
To indict,		*To indite.*
Indictment,		*Inditement.*
Gon,		*Gone.*
Gray,		*Grey.*
Penny,		*Peny.*
Guard,		*Gard.*
Though,		*Thô.*
Although.		*Althô.*

Inſtead

Inſtead of

Compleat,	ſome write	*Complete.*
Extream,		*Extreme.*
Supream,		*Supreme.*
Smoak,		*Smoke.*
Cloak,		*Cloke,* &c.

Some Words are indifferently ſpelt with *y*, or *i*. As,

Ayd,	or	*Aid.*
Boyl,		*Boil.*
Boyſterous,		*Boiſterous.*

With *u*, or *w*. As,

Perſuade,	or	*Perſwade.*
Baud,		*Bawd.*
Laurel,		*Lawrel.*
Renoun,		*Renown.*

With *ſ*, or *z*. As,

to Priſe,	or	*to Prize.*
Braſier,		*Brazier.*
Oſier,		*Ozier.*
Ciſars,		*Cizars.*

With *em* or *im*, *en* or *in*. As,

to Embolden,	or	*to Imbolden.*
Employment,		*Imployment.*
Encreaſe,		*Increaſe.*
Enquiry,		*Inquiry.*

For

For my part, I am for this laſt Way of Spelling, becauſe it ſeems to me to come neareſt the Pronunciation.

With *ou*, or *o* alone. As,

Authour, *Sollicitour*, *Operatour*, *Chancellour*,	or	*Author*. *Sollicitor*. *Operator*. *Chancellor*.

But, except a few more of this Termination, I ſhould rather write the reſt with *ou*, becauſe I find 'tis the general Uſe.

Though I ſhould rather write *blamable*, than *blameable* with an *e*; yet, after *c* and *g*, there is a neceſſity for the keeping the *e*, as in *ſerviceable*, *chargeable*, and the like; becauſe without the *e*, thoſe two Conſonants do take another Sound.

Though *haſte* be commonly ſpelt without an *e*, yet the beſt way doubtleſs, is to put an *e* to it, to diſtinguiſh it thereby from *haſt* the Verb.

Embaſſadour is commonly ſpelt with an *E*; but, as it is uſed figuratively by S. *Paul*, then it is ſpelt with an *a*, *Ambaſſadour*.

Moreover, there is a Sort of particular Words, the Pronunciation whereof Time has altered, without altering the Way of Spelling. Accordingly

Scummer *Frumenty* *Phlegm* *Chirurgeon*	is pronounced	*Skimmer*. *Furmety*. *Fleam*. *Surgeon*.

Huſwife

Huſwife		*Huzzif.*
Lieutenant		*Liftenant.*
Victuals		*Vittles.*
Wedneſday	is pronounced	*Wenſday.*
Handkerchief		*Henketcher.*
Goal		*Jayl.*
Sevennight		*Senit.*

'Tis true many write now *Surgeon* for *Chirurgeon*, *Vittles* for *Victuals*, *Jayl* for *Goal*, and *Senight* for *Sevennight*.

Laſtly, 'tis by a vulgar Errour, that many do confound *then* and *than*; and write *then*, an Adverb of Time, for *than*, an Adverb of Comparing.

General Reflexions upon the Pronunciation, *and* Spelling.

IT were much to be wiſhed, that the Engliſh Way of *Spelling* were brought nearer the Pronunciation, and purged (as the French has been of late in a great meaſure) from its ſuperfluous and excremental Letters. But 'tis a Thing liable to ſuch Inconveniencies and Difficulties, that the Attempt would be generally look't upon as unwarrantable.

The *Newneſs* of the Thing, the *Nakedneſs* of ſuch Words as ſhould be ſtript of their uſual Letters, and the *Ambiguity* which ſhould reſult from thence in ſome Caſes, are three great Diſcouragements from a further Attempt.

I in-

I inſtance in theſe Words, *come*, *ſome*, *done*, from which if you take the *e*, the *o* aſſumes another Pronunciation. Thus, if *gh* were taken away from *bought*, there would be no difference, either in the Pronunciation or Spelling, from the Subſtantive *bout*.

'Tis true, that might be remedied by putting, for Diſtinctions ſake, an *Accent* or a *Daſh* over the *u*.

The ſame might be done with many *Diphthongs*, where but one Vowel is ſounded. Thus *beauty* might be ſpelt *bûty*; *neuter*, *nûter*, and the like. And, as to *th*, where it is pronounced but like a *d* aſpirate, it might be diſtinguiſhed from *th* or *t* aſpirate, by writing it *de*, with ſome Note of Aſpiration.

There are ſome Engliſh Words, which under the ſame Letters, are differently pronounced, and bear ſeveral Senſes. As *born* or come into the World, and *born* or carried; *form* in oppoſition to Matter, and *form* to ſit upon; a *bowl* to drink out of, and a *bowl* to bowl with; *bow* to ſhoot with, and *bow* or congy; *Sow* the Subſtantive, and *ſow* the Verb; *Bear* the Name of a Beaſt, and the Verb to *bear*. In which Caſe *a diſtinctive Mark* would be very proper, and convenient for Strangers.

This I give only as my Thoughts upon the Matter, and willingly ſubmit (as I ought) to better Judgements. So I conclude with this Obſervation, That, whereas Time has altered the Pronunciation of ſome Words without altering the Way of Spelling them, on the contrary you will find many Words altered in the Spelling, not in the Pronunciation.

You

You have Inſtances of the firſt at the latter end of the foregoing Chapter. And of the ſecond take theſe, viz. *me, he, ſhe, be, we, move, prove, chuſe,* &c. whoſe Pronunciation is the ſame as when they were ſpelt *mee, hee, ſhee, wee, moove, proove, chooſe,* &c.

Of the Abbreviations.

IN the common Way of Writing, there are many *Abbreviations* in Uſe, for ſhortneſs ſake. Some of which may be pronounced as they are abbreviated, particularly ſuch as are contained in the firſt Brace. Viz.

he's	for	*he is.*
in't		*in it.*
'tis		*it is.*
'twas		*it was.*
'twere		*it were.*
'twill		*it will.*
'twould		*it would.*
th'		*the.*
ith'		*in the.*
oth'		*on the.*
t'other		*the other.*
'em		*them.*
e're		*ever.*
ne're		*never.*
o're		*over.*
e'en		*even.*
on't		*of it.*

don't

don't	for	*do not.*
han't		*have not.*
ſhan't		*ſhall not.*
can't		*cannot.*
ben't		*be not.*
'ent		*is not.*
d' ye		*do ye.*
Pl, Ple, Pll		*I will.*
Pd, Pde		*I would*, or *I had.*

To which add theſe following,

y^e	for	*the.*
y^t		*that.*
w^t		*what.*
wch		*which.*
wn		*when.*
ab^t		*about.*
agſt		*againſt.*
k^d		*kind.*
acc^t		*account.*
o^r		*our.*
yor		*your.*
'm		*am.*
're		*are.*
'bove		*above.*
'midſt		*amidſt.*
'twixt		*betwixt.*

And theſe,

S. or *S^t.*	for	*Saint.*
Emp^r.		*Emperour.*
Kg.		*King.*
M^ty.		*Majeſty.*

Embr.

Embr.	for	*Embaſſadour.*
Excy.		*Excellency.*
Honble.		*Honourable.*
Honred.		*Honoured.*
Revd.		*Reverend.*
Lp.		*Lordſhip.*
Lap.		*Ladiſhip.*
Bp.		*Biſhop.*
Bprick.		*Biſhoprick.*
Bar.		*Baronet.*
Kt.		*Knight.*
Dr.		*Doctor.*
Sr.		*Sir.*
Eſq;		*Eſquire.*
Gent.		*Gentleman.*
Mr.		*Maſter.*
Bro.		*Brother.*
Cou.		*Couſin.*

D. D.	for	*Doctor of Divinity.*
M. D.		Medicinæ Doctor, *Doctor of Phyſick.*
LL. D.		Legum Doctor, *Doctor of Laws*, viz. *Canon* and *Civil.*
S. T. P.		Sanctæ Theologiæ Profeſſor, *Profeſſor of Divinity.* Sometimes 'tis uſed for *Presbyter* or *Prieſt*, &c.
B. D.		*Batchelour of Divinity.*
M. A.		*Maſter of Arts.*
B. A.		*Batchelour of Arts.*

Some *Chriſten-names* are alſo abbreviated. As,

Tho.	for	*Thomas.*
Benj.		*Benjamin.*
Jo.		*John.*

Jam.

Jam.	for	*James.*
Joſ.		*Joſeph.*
Wm.		*William.*
Rich.		*Richard.*

And ſo are theſe *Months* of the *Year.* Viz.

Jan.	for	*January.*
Febr.		*February.*
Apr.		*April.*
Aug.		*Auguſt.*
Sept.		*September.*
Oct.		*October.*
Nov.		*November.*
Dec.		*December.*

Some *Terms* of *Grammar.* As,

Subſt.	for	*Subſtantive.*
Adj.		*Adjective.*
Maſc.		*Maſculine.*
Fem.		*Feminine.*
Sing.		*Singular.*
Plur.		*Plural.*
Act.		*Active.*
Neut.		*Neuter.*
Part.		*Participle.*
Adv.		*Adverb.*
Conj.		*Conjunction.*
Prep.		*Preposition.*
Interj.		*Interjection.*

To which add moſt *Names* of the *Books* of the *Bible.* As,

Gen.	for	*Geneſis.*
Ex.		*Exodus.*
Lev.		*Leviticus.*

Pſ.	for	*Pſalms.*
Prov.		*Proverbs.*
Rev.		*Revelation.*

The *Preters* and *Participles* ending in *ed*, which turn the *e*, as mute, into an Apoſtroph. As,

Lov'd,	for	*Loved.*
Forc'd,		*Forced.*
Rebuk'd,		*Rebuked.*

Beſides theſe three,

Sd.	for	*Said.*
Pd.		*Paid.*
Recd.		*Received.*

The following Nouns,

M. S.	for	*Manuſcript.*
Sect.		*Section.*
Paragr.		*Paragraph.*
Ch.		*Chapter.*
Ver.		*Verſe.*

To which add theſe, borrowed from the Latine;

Viz.	for	*Videlicet*, or, to wit.
i. e.		*id eſt*, that is.
q. d.		*quaſi diceres*, as if one ſhould ſay.

Amongſt the Abbreviations we may alſo reckon the *Numeral Figures*. But, leſt we ſhould incroach too

too much upon the Art of Arithmetick, I ſhall only ſet down theſe following, and leave the reſt to be learnt by Arithmetick.

For Inſtance,

1.	I.	for	*One.*
2.	II.		*Two.*
3.	III.		*Three.*
4.	IV.		*Four.*
5.	V.		*Five.*
6.	VI.		*Six.*
7.	VII.		*Seven.*
8.	VIII.		*Eight.*
9.	IX.		*Nine.*
10.	X.		*Ten.*
11.	XI.		*Eleven.*
12.	XII.		*Twelve.*
13.	XIII.		*Thirteen.*
14.	XIV.		*Fourteen.*
15.	XV.		*Fifteen.*
16.	XVI.		*Sixteen.*
17.	XVII.		*Seventeen.*
18.	XVIII.		*Eighteen.*
19.	XIX.		*Nineteen.*
20.	XX.		*Twenty.*

From which I proceed to

30.	XXX.	for	*Thirty.*
40.	XL.		*Forty.*
50.	L.		*Fifty.*
60.	LX.		*Sixty.*
70.	LXX.		*Seventy.*

80.	LXXX.	for	*Eighty.*
90.	XC.		*Ninety.*
100.	C.		*Hundred.*
200.	CC.		*Two hundred.*
300.	CCC.		*Three hundred.*
400.	CD.		*Four hundred.*
500.	D.		*Five hundred.*
600.	DC.		*Six hundred.*
700.	DCC.		*Seven hundred.*
800.	DCCC.		*Eight hundred.*
900.	CCIↃ.		*Nine hundred.*
1000.	CIↃ. *or* M.		*Thouſand.*

But the *Ordinal Numbers*, both *Adjectives* and *Adverbs*, are thus abbreviated.

Adjectives, as

1*ſt.*	for	*firſt.*
2*d.*		*ſecond.*
3*d.*		*third.*
4*th.*		*fourth.*

Adverbs, as

1*ſt.*	for	*firſt:*
2*ly.*		*ſecondly.*
3*ly.*		*thirdly.*
4*ly.*		*fourthly.*

And the reſt accordingly.

I go on with an Account of the chargeable *Figures* uſed by Phyſicians in their Preſcriptions; from whence I ſhall proceed to the ſeven *Planetary Figures*, and ſo conclude with the twelve *Signs of the Zodiack.*

The Figures uſed by Phyſicians are

℞ or ℔	for	*the Latine* Recipe, or *Take.*
℔		libra, *pound.*
℥		*Ounce.*
℈		*half an Ounce.*
ʒ		*Drachm.*
℈		*Scruple.*
gr.		*Grain.*
gut.		Gutta, *drop.*
Aa. or *ana*		*each.*
q. ſ.		quantum ſufficit, *a competent quantity.*
S. V.		*Spirit of Wine.*
A. f.		Aqua fortis, *&c.*

The *Planetary Figures* are theſe. Viz.

♄	for	*Saturn.*
♃		*Jupiter.*
♂		*Mars.*
☉		*Sol.*
♀		*Venus.*
☿		*Mercury.*
☽		*Luna.*

The Twelve *Signs* are

♈	for	*Aries.*
♉		*Taurus.*
♊		*Gemini.*
♋		*Cancer.*
♌		*Leo.*
♍		*Virgo.*
♎		*Libra.*
♏		*Scorpio.*
♐		*Sagittarius.*
♑		*Capricorn.*
♒		*Aquarius.*
♓		*Piſces.*

Of the ſeveral Hands *uſed in Writing, and* Characters *in Printing.*

IN point of Writing there are ſeveral *Hands*, which differ only in the Shape and Connexion of the Letters. Amongſt thoſe *Hands* there are three chiefly of a common and general, and three of a particular Uſe.

Thoſe are called

Roman, *Italian*, *Round* } *Hand.*

And

And Theſe,

Secretary
Court
Chancery } *Hand.*

The *three laſt* are particularly uſed in Law-Buſineſs; the *Secretary*, for Bonds, Deeds, and the like; the *Court* and *Chancery-hand*, for Law-Latine chiefly.

As to the three firſt, viz. *Roman*, *Italian*, and *Round Hands*, there are few Men that write them exactly, according to the Models preſcribed by Writing Maſters. But every one writes as he fancies, and as his Genius leads him. Inſomuch that one may truly ſay, there are as many Hands as there be individual Writers, it being as hard to find an abſolute Likeneſs betwixt two Perſons Writings, as it is to find two Faces or two Voices alike. So wiſely Nature has provided againſt the Confuſion which muſt neceſſarily reſult from an univerſal Likeneſs.

But, beſides the aforeſaid Hands, there is another called *Short Hand*. Wherein ſome perſons are ſo very nimble, that, by contracting Words into few and eaſy Figures, they may take in writing whatever a Man utters gravely and diſtinctly.

In the Art of *Printing*, there is much more Uniformity and leſs Diſproportion, than in that of *Writing*. In *England* we uſe three Sorts of Letters for *Print*,

Viz.

The { Roman / *Italick* / English } Letter.

Which are diſtinguiſhed into theſe following *Sizes*, or *Degrees*, with their ſeveral Names prefixt.

The *Names.*	The *Sizes.*	
	Roman.	Italick.
Pearl,	Citizen.	*Citizen.*
Nomparel,	Gentleman.	*Gentleman.*
Brevier,	Eſquire.	*Eſquire.*
Long Primmer,	Knight.	*Knight.*
Small Pica,	Baronet.	*Baronet.*
Pica,	Baron.	*Baron.*
Engliſh,	Viſcount.	*Viſcount.*
Great Primmer,	Earl.	*Earl.*
Double Pica,	Marquis.	*Marquis.*
2 *Line Engliſh*,	Duke.	*Duke.*

As,

I left out of the Liſt the *Engliſh* (or *Black*) Letter, both for want of room, and becauſe it grows out of date.

There has been formerly a leſſer Sort of Letter than *Pearl*, known by the name of *Diamond*; but

but now 'tis grown out of Uſe, in *England* eſpecially.

For *Prefaces*, *Titles*, and the like, there are two Sorts of larger Letters than any of the former; the one called *lean Canon*, and the other *fat* (or *French*) *Canon*, of which there is no *Italick*.

Lean Canon, *Fat Canon*, As,

Prince.

King.

In the Way of Printing, the *Roman* Letter is the chief and predominant; the *Italick* being only uſed for Diſtinctions ſake, but chiefly for Proper Names, Quotations, and Change of Language.

Nay ſome Authors do ſo exceedingly affect the Change of Letters, that they muſt have it in any predominant Word, that has the leaſt Emphaſis with it; as if the Reader had not Senſe to apprehend it, without ſo viſible and palpable a Diſtinction. 'Tis true in Arts and Sciences, where all Things muſt be made as clear to the Learner as the Matter will bear, this way of diſtinguiſhing the Matter is of great Uſe. And yet it muſt be done too with Judgement and Conſideration; for it often falls out, that too much of this Diſtinction doth in effect breed a Confuſion. Which forein Books are ſo far from being guilty of, that the very proper Names are there commonly printed

as

as the reſt of the Matter, and as we have it in our Bibles. Thus is preſerved the Uniformity and Beauty of the Print, which by the frequent Change of Letters is very much disfigured.

Of the Stops, *and other* Diſtinctions, *uſed in* Writing *and* Printing.

THE Neceſſity of breathing from time to time, and making greater or leſſer Pauſes, either when we ſpeak or read, is ſo natural to Man, that it has created a great many Diſtinctions, which are indeed more ſenſible in written or printed Diſcourſes.

Thoſe Diſtinctions are called *Stops*; ſome of which ſerve to divide the ſeveral Branches (or Members) of a *Period*, and others to diſtinguiſh one *Period* from another.

The firſt, according as the Parts of a *Period* are more or leſs nearly connected, are called

Comma, *Semi-colon*, *Colon*, } thus ſhaped { , ; :

A *Comma* marks the leaſt Pauſes one makes in a Diſcourſe. As, *Envy, Hatred, and Malice, are three Monſters that I am to fight.*

But ſometimes it ſerves to divide two Members of a Sentence, that have a near Cohærency together. As for Exemple, *I give you leave to go thither, but come back aſſoon as you can.*

A *Semi-*

A *Semi-colon* is uſed, where the Parts of a Period have not ſo near a Coherency. As, *if they be tempted, they reſiſt; if moleſted, they ſuffer it patiently; if praiſed, they humble themſelves, and attribute all to God.*

A *Colon* marks a Senſe that ſeems to be complete; but ſo that there is ſtill Something to be added, which has ſome Connexion with the foregoing Words. As for Exemple, *his Coming is uncertain, and I do not queſtion it much: however I prepare my ſelf to receive him.*

This Diſtinction is nothing near ſo common as the former, and the *Semi-colon* prevails inſtead of it.

The Characters uſed to diſtinguiſh a *Period* from another are

a full Stop,
an Admiration,
an Interrogation,
} thus ſhaped { . ! ?

The *firſt* is uſed, when the Senſe is full, without either *Admiration*, or *Interrogation*. As, *Nothing is ſo uncertain as Death, and nothing is ſo uncertain as the Time.*

The *ſecond* finds its place in ſuch Expreſſions as imply ſome Aſtoniſhment. As for Exemple, *O Wonder!*

The *third* is uſed, inſtead of a full Stop, where a Queſtion is asked. As, *what's the meaning of this?*

Beſides the foreſaid Stops, you have moreover theſe Following Figures.

Viz.

Viz.

A { *Parentheſis,* / *Paratheſis,* / *Brace,* } thus ſhaped { ( ) / [ ] / { } }

The *Parentheſis* (as you ſee) conſiſts of two Figures facing each other, and including a Sentence by it ſelf; which being omitted, the Senſe of the Period however remains intire. As, *I have tried (but in vain) to prevail upon him.*

The firſt Figure is called the *Beginning*, and the other the *End* of a Parentheſis. But, as Parentheſes in the French Tongue, eſpecially long-winded ones, are quite out of doors; ſo of late Years they begin to be out of date amongſt the beſt Engliſh Writers. And, as the Figure is not unlike the Turkiſh Creſcent, ſo they run much the ſame Fate.

The Truth is, they do but perplex and darken the Diſcourſe, and are a ſtumbling Block to the Reader. Their very Figure is become a Scare-crow to clear Underſtandings; and nothing, but the want of a clear Conception, can put a Writer of a continued Diſcourſe upon a frequent Uſe of them.

A *Paratheſis* (otherwiſe called a *Crochet*) includes a ſeparate Matter of a Diſcourſe, with relation to Something ſaid before; as an Exception from a Rule.

The Uſe of *Braces* is peculiar to Grammars and Dictionaries; when, to avoid the Repetition of one

one Word or more relating to a Liſt of Words, the ſame Word uſed but once ſerves for them all. Of which you have ſeveral Inſtances in this Grammatical Diſcourſe.

I find two Advantages in the Uſe of Braces. Firſt, as I ſaid juſt now, that thereby a grating and unpleaſant Repetition is avoided; And ſecondly, that the Matter is much more obvious and pleaſant to the Eye.

But, beſides all the aforeſaid Diſtinctions, we have two more to take notice of; *viz.*

Apoſtroph, *Diviſion*, } thus ſhaped { ' -

An *Apoſtroph* is uſed where there is an Eliſion, that is, where a Vowel is cut off, and by that means two Words are made into one. In which caſe the Apoſtroph takes the room of the Vowel, and is thus placed; as *'tis* for *it is*, *don't* for *do not*, *cherry's* for *cherries*, *bury'd* for *buried*.

The Uſe of the *Diviſion* is twofold. Firſt, at the end of a Line, when part of a Word (for want of room) is tranſported to the beginning of the next Line. A Thing too obvious to be inſiſted on.

The other Uſe is proper to ſuch Compound Words as theſe; *viz. Belt-maker*, *Water-mill*, *Plump-faced*, &c.

Moreover, there is one material Thing to be obſerved both by Writers and Printers, I mean the Uſe of *Capital* (or great) *Letters*. Which are proper, 1. at the beginning of every Period, Section, Paragraph, and Verſe. 2. Of all Proper Names

Names, and likewiſe the Names of Offices, Dignities, and the like. 3. Of any Noun that has an Emphaſis with it, or that is predominant.

In Writing we call *Inſertions* properly any part of the Matter which is inſerted betwixt two Lines, with this demonſtrative Figure ^, called a *Let-in*, and by Printers *Caret*.

For Things that require a peculiar Notice, ſometimes you will ſee in printed Books the Figure of a *Star* *, ſometimes that of a *Hand* ☞.

Formerly, more than of late, they uſed this Figure ¶, termed a *Pilcrow*, and by the Printers, *Paragraph*. And you will find Books, where every Section has this prefixed Mark §, called a *Section*.

A Quotation is uſually markt, as far as the ſame reaches, with Comma's turned, before every Line, after this manner, ‘‘.

Laſtly, theſe following are uſed as a Direction to Marginal Notes; viz. a *Star*, or *Aſteriſm*, thus ſhaped *; a *Dagger* thus †, or ‡; a *Reference* ‖. To which add the Letters and Figures appearing above the Line, and therefore called *Superiours*; as in theſe Words [²manner, ²common.] And, for want of Superiours, ſometimes you will find, for the ſame Uſe, a *Letter* put within a *Parentheſis*, as (a). But in Dictionaries, *Daggers* are alſo uſed, as an Indication of an obſolete Word.

Of

Of Proſe *and* Verſes, *and the Varieties of* Styles, *with Rules how to ſpeak or write well in any Style.*

WHatever we ſpeak, or write, is either naturally in *Proſe*, or artificially in *Verſe*.

The *firſt*, being the common and general Way, is a natural and proper Connexion of Words into perfect Sentences.

Verſes are a particular Way of delivering our Thoughts, with an harmonious Rhime. Which Rhime does conſiſt in a certain Propoſition of Feet or Syllables in each Verſe or Line, and a Conformity of Sound at the end of ſeveral Verſes.

A *Style* is nothing elſe but the Manner of expreſſing our ſelves ſutably to the Subject.

Now *Styles* are as various as Mens Faces and Voices, every one having a proper and peculiar Style by himſelf. However, according to the Subject we ſpeak of, the Style ought to be *Plain*, *Moderate*, or *Lofty*.

A *Plain* (otherwiſe called *Familiar*, or *Ordinary*) *Style* is that which has little or no Ornament, but that of a natural or common Expreſſion. And this is proper for familiar Letters, Dialogues, and Books that teach Arts and Sciences.

By a *Moderate Style* I mean that which keeps a Medium betwixt the Plain and Lofty, that goes ſomthing beyond That, but reaches not to the Loftineſs of This. Which *Style* is properly uſed for

for Relations, Annals, Chronicles, and Hiſtories.

Laſtly, a *Lofty Style* is that wherein are uſed the choiceſt Words, and which is adorned with Rhetorical Figures, to move Mens Affections. A Style that thunders and lightens; and therefore proper for Tragedies, Orations, and Perſuaſory Diſcourſes in any Matter of great Concernment.

Now, to ſpeak or write well in any of the foreſaid *Styles*, take theſe following Rules.

Firſt, make choice of ſuch Terms as are ſutable to the Matter in hand; and then ſo place your Words, that the Expreſſion may be ſmooth and fluent, the Senſe clear, and free from any obſcurity or ambiguity. Wherein you muſt conſult the proper Uſe and Genius of the Language.

Expreſs your ſelf home, and that in as few Words as the Matter will bear, according to the Latine Rule, *Ne fiat per plura quod fieri poteſt per pauciora.*

Decline Repetitions, and uſe not a choice Word very often; and, if you write in Proſe, be ſure to avoid apparent Rhimes, and Cadences fit only for Verſe.

Compaſs your Periods in ſuch manner, that either you ſpeaking, or the Reader, may have a convenient time to breath and pauſe a little.

If your Subject be lofty, let your Expreſſions be choice and elegant, ſeaſoned with Rhetorical Figures to move the Mind, and ſtrengthened with ſuch Arguments as may ſtrongly convince and perſuade it.

Of

Of Books ;

And particularly the ſeveral Parts into which a Book *is uſually divided, and the ſeveral Denominations of* Books *from their different Sizes.*

IN a Book we muſt conſider the *Principal*, and the *Acceſſories* ; or the *Body*, and its *Annexes*.

The uſual Way of dividing the Matter of a Book is into *Heads*, or *Chapters*, Chapters into *Paragraphs*, and theſe into convenient *Periods*. Some Voluminous Books are divided, according as the ſubject Matter does bear it, into ſeveral *Books*, or *Parts*. Others, inſtead of Heads, are contrived into *Sections*, and Sections are ſometimes ſubdivided into *Paragraphs*.

A *Paragraph* is ſuch a diſtinct Part of a Diſcourſe as conſiſts of ſeveral Periods linked together from the reſt of the Diſcourſe, and parted from it by two Breaks, one at the beginning, and the other at the end. Inſtead of which the Chapters of the Bible are, by a general Agreement, divided into ſhorter Pauſes, called *Verſes*.

A *Period* is a leſſer kind of Pauſe, but ſuch as makes a full and complete Senſe. It commonly conſiſts of two or three diſtinct Members or Branches; though a ſhort Period, having but one Member, is not to be rejected, when the Matter does allow of it. And, as theſe Members are connected together into one Period, ſo each

Member conſiſts of ſeveral Words, theſe of Syllables, and Syllables of Letters.

The *Annexes* (or *Dependencies*) of a Book are 1. the *Title*, 2. the *Epiſtle Dedicatory*, 3. the *Preface*, 4. the *Table*, or *Contents*.

The *Title*, in the front of the Book, ſhews in general the Deſign or Matter of the Work, and that commonly with the Author's Name to it, the Place where and the Year when the ſame is printed, and where it is to be had.

This being the Bookſeller's Bait for the vending of his Commodity, whether it is good or bad, requires a particular Art in the Contrivance of it, both as to Matter and Form. And, whereas many people are preſently taken with the Title, it happens often that a good Title carries off a bad Book, and that a good Book with a bad Title is a Slug.

But, beſides this general Title, there is commonly at the head of every Page a Title expreſſed in few Words, called the *Running Title*. And, if the Book conſiſts of ſeveral diſtinct Matters, the Title runs accordingly.

In the next Leaf to the Title-page is the *Dedication*, or the *Epiſtle Dedicatory*, if there be any at all. This is a Ceremonial Part, wherein the Author addreſſes himſelf in the moſt ſoothing manner to ſome Patron or other, and dedicates him his Work, either for a pretended and myſterious Patronage, or out of Gratitude for ſome Benefits received, or perhaps to ſqueeze ſomething out of the Patron's Pocket. Which I wiſh may for ever be ſhut to ſuch as proſtitute in ſo vile a manner an Author's Character.

This

This Way of Addreſſing is, either after the manner of a Title, which I look upon as the much genteeler Way; or by a formal Diſcourſe to the Patron's Praiſe, deſerved or undeſerved.

After the Dedication comes the *Preface*. The Nature of which is to inlarge upon the Title, to ſhew particularly the Occaſion, Deſign, and Nature of the Work. And, the ſhorter it is, the more it is acceptable. For, when all is done, the Matter it ſelf is the Thing aimed at by the Reader; and to keep him long from it by a tedious preliminary Diſcourſe, is as improper as to divert one from Eating, who ſees the Dinner on the Table with an hungry Stomack.

Next to the Preface, or elſe at the end of the Book, is placed the *Table*, otherwiſe called *Index*, or the *Contents*. The Uſe whereof is to indicate to the Reader what Page of the Book he may find every diſtinct Matter, which he may have occaſion to inquire into.

But, as in Letters there are ſometimes *Poſtſcripts*, which contain ſome particular Point omitted (or left out) in the Body of the Letter, ſo you will find in ſome Books a Thing of the ſame Nature, called *Appendix*.

And, whereas Printers, either through Careleſneſs, or for want of good Copy, are ſometimes guilty of Miſtakes in their Compoſing of Books, that Miſchief is uſually repaired by a Collection of the Faults mended in a Body, and called by a Latine Name *Errata*.

As to the *Sizes* of Books, the moſt uſual are a *Twenty-four's*, a *Duodecimo*, an *Octavo*, a *Quarto*, and a *Folio*.

A *Twenty-four's* is a Book ſo called, becauſe it conſiſts of 24. Leaves. Whereas a *Duodecimo*, or a *Twelve's*, has only 12. Leaves in a Sheet; an *Octavo*, 8; a *Quarto*, 4; and a *Folio*, 2; reckoning two Pages, or Sides, to each Leaf.

There are other Volumes of Books, though not ſo common; which are *Sixteen's*, and *Eighteen's*.

But the ſmalleſt of all are *Thirty-two's*, and *Sixty-four's*, both diſuſed in *England*.

Now, according to the various Sizes of the Paper, ſome are larger, or ſmaller than others. And therefore we ſay a *large*, or a *ſmall Duodecimo*, *Octavo*, *Quarto*, or *Folio*.

The Word that we find at the end of every Page, being the ſame that begins the next, is called the *Direction-Word*; and the Alphabetick Letter, that ſhews the Number of the Sheet, is termed the *Signature*. Which, to Book-binders, is a Direction for the folding of the Sheet.

THE

THE

Engliſh Monoſyllables.

THE *Monoſyllables* being in a manner the Spring, or Root of the Engliſh Tongue, I thought fit to ſubjoyn the following Liſt of them, according to their ſeveral Terminations. Which is in effect a Treaſure of *Orthography* for Writers; of *Rhimes*, for Poets; of *Engliſh*, for Foreiners.

A.

a, *the prepoſitive Article.*

ea.

a flea
to flea
pea
plea
Sea
tea
trea
yea.

B.

ab.

blab
to blab
crab
dab
drab
to drab
ſcab
ſquab
to ſquab
ſtab
to ſtab.

eb.

ebb
to ebb
web.

ib.

bib
crib
fib
to fib
glib
to lib
nib
rib
ſquib.

ob.

bob
to bob
cob
ſob
to ſob
gob
hob
jobb
knob
to knob
Lob
to rob
ſob
to ſob
to throb.

ub.

chub
club
cub
to drub
to dub
fub
grub
to grub
rub
to rub
ſcrub
to ſcrub
ſhrub
to ſhrub
to ſnub
ſtub
tub
Trub.

wb.

to dawb.

mb.

jamb
lamb.

limb
to climb.

bomb
comb
to comb
tomb
womb
dumb
rumb
thumb.

rb.

barb
garb.

herb
Verb.

Orb.

curb
to curb.

D.

---

ad.

to add
bad
clad
gad
glad
to glad
had
Lad
mad
to mad
pad
plad

plad
ſad
ſhad
wad
to wad.

bead
bread
to bread
dead
to dead
dread
to dread
head
to head
to knead
lead
to lead
mead
to plead
read
to read
ſpread
to ſpread
ſtead
to ſtead
thread
to thread
to tread.

ed.

bed
to bed
bred
fed
fled
led
red
ſhed
to ſhed
ſhred
ſled
ſped
to wed.

to bleed
breed
to breed
creed
deed
to feed
to heed
kneed
meed
need
to need
reed
ſeed
to ſeed
ſpeed
to ſpeed
ſteed
weed
to weed.

id.

to bid
cid
chid
did
hid
kid
lid
rid
to rid
tid.

aid
to aid
to braid
laid
maid
paid
plaid
ſaid
ſtaid.

void
to void.

od.

cod
clod
God
hod
nod
to nod
odd
to plod
rod.

ſhod
ſod
tod.

brood
to brood
food
good
hood
mood
rood
ſtood
wood.

ud.

bud
to bud
cud
mud
ſcud
to ſcud
ſud
ſtud.

fraud
laud
to laud.

feud.

bloud
to bloud
cloud
to cloud.
floud
loud
proud.

wd.

lewd
ſhrewd.

crowd
to crowd
ſhrowd.

ld.

bald
to ſcald.

to geld
held
weld.

field
ſhield
to wield
to yield.

child
mild
wild
to gild.

to build
guild.

bold
cold
fold
to fold
gold
hold
to hold
old
ſold
told
Wold
World.

could
ſhould
would
mould
to mould.

nd.

and
band
brand
to brand
grand
hand
to hand
land
to land
rand
ſand
ſtand

ſtand
to ſtand
ſtrand
wand.

end
to end
to bend
to blend
to lend
to mend
to rend
to ſend
to ſpend
to vend.

fiend
friend.

to bind
blind
to blind
to find
to grind
hind
kind
mind
to mind
rind
to tind
wind
to wind.

bond
to cond
fond
pond.

bound
to bound
found
to found
ground
to ground
hound
pound
to pound
round
to round
ſound
to ſound
wound
to wound.

rd.

card
Gard
to gard
hard
lard
nard
ſward
ward
to ward

yard.

beard
heard.

board
to board.

herd
to herd.

bird
gird
to gird
third.

cord
to cord
ford
to ford
hord
to hord
Lord
to Lord it
ſword
word
to word.

curd
ſurd
turd.

gourd.

E.

be.

to be.

babe.

glebe.

bribe
to bribe
gibe
to gibe
Kibe
Scribe
Tribe.

Globe
lobe
probe
robe.

cube
tube.

ce.

ace
brace

dace
face
to face
grace
to grace
lace
to lace
mace
pace
to pace
place
to place
race
ſpace
trace
to trace.

peace.

Neece
fleece
to fleece.

piece
to piece.

ice
to ice
dice
grice
lice
mice
nice
price

rice
ſice
ſlice
to ſlice
ſpice
to ſpice
to ſplice
thrice
trice
vice.
twice.

plaice.

choice
voice.

groce.

luce
ſluce
ſpruce
truce
juice.

to ſouce.

trance.

fence
to fence
hence
thence
pence
ſpence

ſpence.

to mince
Prince
quince
ſince
to wince.

nonce
once
ſconce
to ſconce.

dunce.

ounce
bounce
to bounce
to flounce
to pounce
rounce
to trounce.

farce
ſcarce.

ſearce
to ſearce.

fierce
tierce
to pierce.

force
to force.

ſource.

de.

blade
cade
to fade
glade
Jade
to lade
made
ſhade
to ſhade
ſpade
trade
to trade
to wade.

glede.

bride
to chide
to glide
guide
to guide
to hide.

ode
to bode
code
mode
node
rode.

crude
nude
rude.

ee.

bee
fee
to fee
to flee
free
to free
to gee
glee
lee
Knee
See
to ſee
thee
three
tree.

fe.

ſafe
to chafe.

fife
Knife
life
rife
ſtrife
wife.

wife.

ge.

age
cage
to cage
gage
to gage
page
to page
rage
to rage
ſage
ſtage
to ſwage
wage
to wage.

iege
Liege
Siege.

to broge
Doge.

googe.

huge.

badge
to fadge.

edge
to edge
fledge
to fledge
hedge
to hedge
ledge
pledge
to pledge
ſedge
ſledge
wedge.
bridge
to fidge
ridge
to fridge.

to dodge
lodge
to lodge.

budge
drudge
to drudge
grudge
to grudge
Judge
to judge
ſnudge
to ſnudge.

change
to change
grange
mange
range
to range
ſtrange
to ſtrange.

cringe
to cringe
fringe
to fringe
hinge
ſpringe
twinge
to twinge.

plunge
to plunge
ſpunge
to ſpunge:

barge
charge
to charge
large.

verge.

dirge.

forge
to forge
gorge.

to urge
purge
to purge

to purge
ſpurge
ſurge
to ſurge
ſcourge
to ſcourge.

he.

he
ſhe

ie.

die
to die
hie
frie
lie
to lie
pie
rie
Skie
Spie
to ſpie
ſtie
tie
to tie
vie
to vie.

ke.

to bake
brake
to brake
cake
to cake
drake
flake
Lake
make
to make
to quake
rake
to rake
ſake
ſhake
to ſhake
ſnake
ſtake
to ſtake
to take
Wake
to wake.

eke.

dike
like
to like
pike
ſpike
to ſpike
ſtrike
to ſtrike.

to choke
cloke
to cloke
to croke
joke
to joke
poke
to poke
roke
ſmoke
to ſmoke
ſoke
ſpoke
ſtroke
to ſtroke
yoke
to yoke.

Duke
to puke
ſtuke.

le.

ale
dale
gale
to hale
male
pale
to pale
ſale
ſcale
to ſcale
ſtale
to ſtale

to ſtale
tale
Vale
Whale.

bile
file
to file
guile
mile
pile
to pile
ſmile
to ſmile
ſtile
tile
to tile
vile
wile
while.

bole
dole
hole
mole
pole
ſhole
ſole
to ſole
ſtole
whole.

mule
rule
to rule.

rayle
chyle
ſtyle
to ſtyle.

me.

blame
to blame
Dame
fame
flame
to flame
frame
to frame
game
to game
hame
lame
to lame
name
to name
ſame
ſhame
to ſhame
tame
to tame.

ſcheme.

chime
to chime
clime
crime
lime
prime
to prime
rime
to rime
ſlime
time
to time.

to come
dome
gome
home
lome
to pome
ſome
tome

fume
to fume
plume
to plume
rhume
ſpume.

thyme.

ne.

bane
cane
to cane
crane
fane

Lane

Lane
mane
pane
plane
to plane
wane
to wane.

ſcene.

brine
chine
to dine
fine
to fine
hine
to pine
ſhine
to ſhine.

bone
cone
done
drone
gone
hone
none
one
prone
ſtone
to ſtone
throne
tone
Zone

une.

June
lune
prune
to prune
tune
to tune.

oe.

doe
foe
roe
ſloe
ſhoe
toe
woe.

pe.

Ape
to ape
cape
crape
to gape
grape
jape
to jape
nape
rape
ſcape
to ſcape
to ſcrape
ſhape
to ſhape
tape
to trape.

gripe
to gripe
pipe
to pipe
ripe
ſtripe
to ſtripe
tripe
ſwipe
wipe
to wipe.

ope.

cope
to cope
to grope
hope
to hope
to mope
Pope
rope
to rope
ſcope
to ſlope
ſope
to ſope
to tope
trope.

trope.

que.

cinque
Cirque
pique.

re.

bare
to blare
care
to care
to dare
fare
to fare
gare
to gare
flare
to flare
glare
to glare
hare
to hare
lare
mare
to pare
Phare
rare
to ſcare
ſhare
to ſhare
ſnare
ſpare
to ſpare
ſquare
to ſquare
ſtare
to ſtare
tare
ware
yare

ere
here
mere
ne're
ſphere
there
were
where

ire
dire
fire
to fire
hire
to hire
mire
quire
Shire
Sire
Spire
to ſpire
Squire
tire
to tire
wire.

bore
core
gore
to gore
more
o're
pore
to pore
ſcore
to ſcore
ſhore
to ſhore up
to ſnore
ſtore
to ſtore
ſwore
tore
wore
Whore
to whore.

ure
cure
to cure
lure
to lure
to mure
pure
ſure.

lyre.

ſe.

baſe
caſe

caſe
to caſe
chaſe
to chaſe.

phraſe
to phraſe.

eaſe
to eaſe
to ceaſe
creaſe
greaſe
to greaſe
leaſe
to leaſe
meaſe
peaſe
to pleaſe.

theſe.

cheeſe
geeſe.

riſe
to riſe
miſe
wiſe.

praiſe
to praiſe
to raiſe.

froiſe
to hoiſe
noiſe
to noiſe
poiſe
to poiſe.

bruiſe
to bruiſe
guiſe
to cruiſe.

cloſe
to cloſe
doſe
hoſe
to loſe
noſe
to noſe
poſe
to poſe
proſe
roſe
whoſe.

gooſe
looſe
to looſe
nooſe
to nooſe.

uſe
to uſe
to chuſe

cruſe
muſe
to ſcruſe.

cauſe
to cauſe
clauſe
pauſe
to pauſe.

houſe
to houſe
louſe
to louſe
mouſe
to mouſe
Spouſe.

to browſe
Chowſe
to chowſe.

falſe
elſe

mulſe
pulſe

Hanſe.

to cenſe
ſenſe
Tenſe.

to rinſe.

lapſe.

arſe
tarſe
to parſe.

herſe
terſe
verſe.

hirſe.

horſe
to horſe
Morſe
worſe.

hoarſe.

Burſe
curſe
to curſe
purſe.

courſe
to courſe

Claſſe
Saſſe.

te.

to bate
date
to date
fate
gate
grate
to grate
haſte
hate
to hate
late
mate
to mate
pate
plate
to plate
to prate
rate
to rate
ſcate
ſlate
to ſlate
ſtate
to ſtate
waſte.

to mete.

bite
to bite
Kite

mite
plite
quite
rite
ſite
to ſmite
ſnite
ſpite
to ſpite
trite
white
to white
to write.

to dote
mote
note
to note
to quote
rote
wrote
ſtote
vote
to vote.

brute
flute
lute
to lute
mute
to mute
ſute
to ſute.

the

league.

the.

Rogue
vogue.

the
to bathe
lathe
rathe
ſcathe
ſwathe
to ſwathe.

fugue.

tongue.

blithe
ſithe
tithe
to tithe
to writhe.

to clothe.

ue.

blue
flue
glue
to glue
hue
skue
to ſpue
to ſue.

plague
to plague.

ve.

brave
cave
to crave
gave
grave
to grave
have
to have
Knave
nave
to pave
to rave
ſave
to ſave
to ſhave
Slave
to ſlave
to ſtave
wave
to wave.

to cleave

to heave
leave
to leave
to weave.

eve
reeve
ſleeve.

to grieve
to ſhieve
ſieve
to thieve
to dive
to drive
five
hive
to give
live
to live
to rive
to ſhrive
to ſtrive
to ſwive
to thrive.

clove
dove
drove
glove
Grove
love
to move
to prove

to prove
to rove
ſhove
to ſhove
ſtove
ſtrove.

to calve
ſalve
to ſalve.

delve
to delve
helve
to helve
twelve.

to ſolve.

to carve
to ſtarve.

nerve
to ſerve
to ſwerve.

we.

we.

xe.

to coxe.

ye.

ye.

eye
lye
nye
rye.

ze.

baze
to blaze
to gaze
to glaze
to graze
haze
maze
raze
to raze.

to teaze.

breeze.
to freeze
to ſneeze
to ſqueeze
to wheeze.

frize
prize
to prize
ſize

to ſize
whizze.

to ſeize.

to doze
to gloze.

to buzze
to fuzze
to huzze.

furze.

gawze.

owze
to rowze
to towze.

F.

af.

chaff
gaff
ſtaff
to quaff.

deaf
leaf
ſheaf
to ſheaf
loaf.

loaf.

ef.

beef.

brief
chief
grief
lief
Thief.

if.

if
cliff
ſtiff
whif.

naif
waif.

coif.

of.

of
off
goff
ſcoff
to ſcoff.

to feoff.

hoof

loof
roof
proof
woof.

uff.

buff
chuff
cuff
to cuff
huff
to huff
muff
puff
to puff
ruff
ſcruff
ſnuff
to ſnuff
ſtuff
to ſtuff
turf

lf.

calf
half.

elf
pelf
ſelf
ſhelf.

Wolf.

Gulf.

rf.

ſcarf
Dwarf
Wharf.

ſcurf.

G.

ag.

bag
brag
to brag
cag
crag
drag
to drag
flag
to flag
gag
to gag
knag
Hag
to hag
jag
to jag
lag
to lag

to lag
Nag
to quag
rag
ſcrag
ſhag
Stag
to ſwag
tag
to tag
wag
to wag.

eg.

to beg
egg
leg
peg
to peg.

ig.

big
to dig
fig
to frig
gig
grig
jig
pig
to pig
rig
to rig
ſprig
to trig
twig
whig
wig.

og.

bog
clog
to clog
cog
to cog
dog
to dog
fog
frog
gog
hog
jog
to jog
log
to prog.

ug.

bug
drug
dug
to hug
jug
lug
to lug
mug
plug
pug
rug
ſlug
to ſmug
ſnug
to ſnug
ſug
tug
to tug.

ng.

to bang
ſang
gang
to gang
to hang
rang
tang
twang
to twang.

to bring
to cling
to ding
fling
to fling
King
Ling
ring
to ring
to ſing
ſling
to ſling

to ſling
ſpring
to ſpring
ſting
to ſting
ſtring
to ſtring
ſwing
to ſwing
thing
wing
to wing
to wring.

long
to long
prong
ſong
ſtrong
thong
throng
to throng
wrong
to wrong.

to clung
dung
to dung
ſlung
hung
rung
ſlung
ſprung
ſtrung

ſtung
ſung
ſwung
wrung.

H.

ch.

ach.

each
beach
to bleach
breach
peach
reach
to reach
to preach
to teach.

to broach
Coach
loach
roach.

beech
breech
leech
leetch
ſcreech

to ſcreech
ſpeech.

rich
which.

much
ſuch.

ouch
couch
Slouch
touch
to touch.

belch
to belch.

to filch
pilch.

hulch.

to blanch
branch
to branch
ganch
hanch
to lanch
panch
to panch
to ſcranch
ſtanch
to ſtanch.
bench

bench
drench
to drench
French
to quench
ſtench
tench
wench
to wench
wrench
to wrench.

clinch
to clinch
flinch
to flinch
inch
to inch
pinch
to pinch.

punch
to punch.

brooch.

arch
march
to march
to parch
ſtarch
to ſtarch.

pearch.

to pearch
ſearch
to ſearch.

birch.

porch
torch
to ſcorch.

Church
to church
lurch
to lurch.

catch
to catch
hatch
to hatch
latch
match
to match
patch
to patch
ſcatch
to ſcatch
ſcratch
to ſcratch
ſmatch
ſnatch
to ſnatch
thatch
to thatch
watch

to watch.

to etch
fetch
to fetch
Ketch
to quetch
to retch
ſtretch
to ſtretch
vetch
wretch.

bitch
ditch
flitch
to hitch
itch
to itch
pitch
to pitch
ſtitch
to ſtitch
ſwitch
to ſwitch
to twitch
witch.

botch
to botch
notch
to notch.

to clutch
crutch

crutch
Dutch
hutch.

gh.

high
nigh
ſigh
to ſigh
thigh.

to neigh
weigh
to weigh.

to laugh.

bough
chough
cough
to cough
dough
hough
to hough
plough
to plough
rough
Slough
though
through
tough
trough.

oh.

oh!
foh!

ph.

Nymph.

rh.

myrrh.

ſh.

aſh
caſh
claſh
to claſh
to craſh
daſh
to daſh
flaſh
to flaſh
gaſh
to gnaſh
harſh
haſh
laſh
to laſh
maſh
to maſh
Marſh
to paſh
plaſh
to plaſh
to quaſh
raſh
ſaſh
ſhaſh
ſlaſh
to ſlaſh
to ſquaſh
to ſwaſh
traſh
waſh
to waſh.

fleſh
to fleſh
freſh
to threſh.

diſh
fiſh
to fiſh
piſh
wiſh
to wiſh.

bluſh
to bluſh
bruſh
to bruſh
buſh
to cruſh
fluſh
to fluſh

to fluſh
fruſh
to guſh
huſh
to huſh
pluſh
puſh
to puſh
ruſh
to ruſh
ſnuſh
thruſh
tuſh.

to cloath
to loath.

teeth
to ſeeth.

frith
gith
pith
ſith
Smith
with.
faith.

health
ſtealth
wealth.

earth
dearth
hearth.

twelfth.

fifth
filth
tilth
fixth.

th.

bath
hath
lath
to lath
math
path
wrath.

breath
to breath
death
heath
ſheath
to ſheath
wreath
to wreath.

both
broth
cloth
froth
to froth
loth
moth
quoth he
ſloth
troth
wroth.

booth
ſmooth
to ſmooth
to ſooth
tooth.

birth
mirth
girth
to girth.

warmth.

length
depth.

tenth
plinth.

forth
North
worth
fourth.

oath

breadth

ruth
truth.

truth.
growth
mouth
to mouth
ſlouth
South
Youth.

I.

K.

eak.

beak
bleak
break
to break
freak
leak
to leak
peak
to ſcreak
to ſneak
to ſpeak
ſqueal
to ſqueal
ſtreak
to ſtreak
weak
to wreak.

oak.

cloak
to cloak
oak
ſmoak
to ſmoak
ſoak
to ſoak
yoak
to yoak.

eek.

cheek
creek
to creek
gleek
Greek
leek
ſleek
to ſleek
meek
peek
reek
to reek
ſcreek
to ſcreek
to ſeek
ſleek
week.

iek.

ſhriek
to ſhriek.

ook.

book
brook
Cook
crook
hook
to hook
look
to look
nook
rook
to rook
ſhook
to ſnook
ſtook
took.

wk.

hawk
to hawk.

ck.

back
to back
black
brack

brack
to cack
to clack
crack
to crack
to hack
knack
Jack
lack
to lack
pack
to pack
rack
to rack
ſack
to ſack
ſlack
to ſlack
ſmack
to ſmack
ſnack
ſtack
tack
to tack
to thwack
track
wrack
to wrack.

beck
check
to check
deck
to deck

heck
to keck
neck
peck
ſpeck.

brick
chick
to click
crick
kick
to kick
lick
to lick
nick
to nick
pick
to pick
prick
to prick
quick
rick
ſick
ſpick
ſtick
to ſtick
thick
tick
trick
to trick
wick.

block
brock

chock
clock
cock
to cock
dock
flock
to flock
frock
hock
knock
to knock
lock
to lock
mock
to mock
pock
rock
to rock
ſhock
to ſlock
ſmock
ſock
ſtock
to ſtock.

buck
to buck
to chuck
to cluck
Duck
to duck
luck
muck
pluck
to pluck

to pluck
ſuck
to ſuck
ſtruck
ſtuck
to truck
tuck
to tuck.

lk.

balk
to balk
to calk
chalk
to chalk
ſtalk
to ſtalk
talk
to talk
walk
to walk.

elk
whelk.

ſilk
milk
to milk.

yolk.

bulk
hulk
ſculk
to ſculk.

nk.

bank
blank
dank
flank
to flank
frank
hank
lank
plank
to plank
prank
to prank
rank
to rank
ſhank
ſlank
tank
to thank.

to blink
brink
chink
to clink
drink
to drink
ink
link
to link
pink
to pink
ſink
to ſink
ſlink
to ſlink.
ſpink
to ſhrink
ſtink
to ſtink
ſwink
wink
to wink.

Monk.

to crunk
drunk
punk
ſhrunk
ſlunk
ſunk
trunk.

rk.

ark
bark
to bark
to cark
to chark
Clark
dark
Lark
mark
Park
Shark
to ſhark
ſpark

ſpark
ſtark.

Ork
cork
to cork
fork
to fork
pork.

Turk.

sk.

to ask
to bask
cask
flask
lask
mask
to mask
task.

desk.

brisk
to fisk
frisk
to frisk
risk
wisk
to wisk.

busk
dusk

husk
musk
tusk.

L.

---

eal.

deal
to deal
to heal
meal
peal
ſeal
to ſeal
to ſteal
to ſweal
teal
veal
weal
wheal
zeal.

oal.

coal
foal
to foal
goal.

eel.

eel

to feel
heel
keel
to kneel
peel
to peel
reel
to reel
to ſeel
ſteel
to ſteel.

ail.

to ail
bail
to bail
fail
to fail
flail
frail
Jayl
hail
to hail
mail
nail
to nail
pail
rail
to rail
ſail
to ſail
ſnail
tail
to trail

to trail
vail
to vail
to wail.

oil.

oil
to oil
to boil
coil
to coil
foil
to foil
moil
to moil
ſoil
to ſoil
ſpoil
to ſpoil
toil
to toil.

ool.

cool
to cool
fool
to fool
pool
ſchool
to ſchool
ſtool
tool
wool.

aul, and awl.

to maul
to bawl
to brawl
cawl
to crawl
to ſpawl
to ſprawl
to ſquawl
to yawl.

oul.

foul
to foul
ſoul.

owl.

owl
bowl
to bowl
cowl
fowl
to howl
jowl
to knowl
to prowl
to ſcowl.

oyl.

oyl
to oyl
to boyl.

all.

all
ball
call
to call
fall
to fall
gall
to gall
hall
mall
pall
to pall
to ſcrall
ſhall
ſmall
ſtall
to ſtall
tall
thrall
wall
to wall.

ell.

ell
bell
cell
to dwell
fell
to fell

to fell
knell
hell
pell
to quell
to ſell
ſhell
to ſhell
ſmell
to ſmell
ſpell
to ſpell
to ſwell
to tell
well
to yell.

ill.

dill
drill
to drill
fill
to fill
gill
jil
hill
to kill
mill
nill
to nill
pill
to pill
quill
rill
ſhrill
ſill
skill
ſpill
to ſpill.
ſquill
ſwill
to ſwill
thill
till
to till
will
to will.

oll.

to coll
droll
to droll
knoll
loll
to loll
poll
to poll
roll
to roll
toll
to toll
to troll.

ull.

Bull
to cull
dull
to dull
full
to full
gull
to gull
hull
to hull
to lull
to mull
null
to null
pull
to pull
ſcull
trull.

rl.

Carl
marl
to marl
to ſnarl.

Earl
mearl
pearl.

Girl
twirl
to twirl.

orl.

Churl

Churl
curl
to curl
to hurl
purl
to purl.

M.

am.

to cram
Dam
dram
flam
ham
to lam
Ram
to ram
Sham
to ſham.

beam
cream
to cream
dream
to dream
fleam
gleam
ream
ſeam
ſteam

ſtream
to ſtream
team
theam.

em.

gem
hem
to hem
ſtem
to ſtem
them.

to deem
to ſeem
teem
to teem.

im.

brim
dim
to dim
gim
grim
him
to nim
rim
to skim
to ſwim
trim
to trim
whim.

aim
to aim
claim
to claim.

om.

from
ſwom
whom.

broom
doom
to doom
Groom
loom
to loom
room.

um.

bum
chum
crum
to crum
drum
to drum
frum
glum
grum
gum
to gum
to hum
mum
plum

plum
rum
ſcum
to ſcum
to ſtum
ſum
to ſum
thrum
to thrum.

gm.

flegm.

lm.

calm
to calm
halm
palm
pſalm
qualm
ſhalm
walm.

Realm.

rm.

barm
charm
to charm
farm
to farm
harm
warm
to warm
ſwarm
to ſwarm.

ſperm
term
to term.

firm.

form
to form
ſtorm
to ſtorm
worm
to worm.

ſm.

Chriſm
Schiſm.

N.

---

an.

an, *the Article.*
bran
can
clan
to damn
fan
to fan
Man
to man
pan
plan
ran
to ſcan
ſpan
to ſpan
ſwan
to tan
than
van
to van
wan.

bean
clean
to clean
Dean
to ean
to glean
lean
to lean
mean
to mean
Quean
ſean
to wean.

groan
to groan

to groan
loan
moan
to moan.

en.

den
fen
hen
ken
to ken
Men
pen
to pen
ten
then
tren
wen
when
wren.

een
green
keen
meen
Queen
ſcreen
to ſcreen
ſeen
ſheen
ſpleen
to ween.

in.

in
chin
din
fin
gin
to grin
hin
kin
to lin
pin
to pin
ſhin
ſin
to ſin
ſkin
to ſkin
thin
to thin
tin
to tin
twin
whin
to win.

binn
Inn
to Inn.

blain
brain
to brain

chain
to chain
to drain
gain
to gain
grain
lain
main
pain
to pain
plain
rain
to rain
ſkain
ſlain
ſprain
to ſprain
ſtain
to ſtain
ſtrain
to ſtrain
Swain
train
to train
twain
vain
wain.

rein
vein
to vein.

coin
to coin

foin
to foin
groin
loin

ruin
to ruin.

on.

on
con
to con
Don
Son
won
yon

boon
moon
noon
ſoon
ſpoon
to ſwoon

un.

bun
dun
to dun
gun
Nun
pun
to pun
run
to run
to ſhun
Sun
to ſun
to ſtun
tun
to tun.

Noun.

awn.

to dawn
fawn
to fawn
flawn
lawn
pawn
to pawn
prawn
to yawn.

ewn.

ſhewn.

own.

own
to own
brown
Clown
crown
to crown
to drown
flown
grown
known
ſown
thrown.

oyn.

to croyn
to joyn
loyn.

gn.

to feign
reign
to reign.

ſign
to ſign.

ln.

cln
kiln.

ſtoln
ſwoln.

mn.

to damn
hymn.

rn.

rn.

barn
darn
to darn
to warn
yarn.

to earn
ſearn
to learn.

dern
hern
kern
quern
ſtern.

born
corn
to corn
horn
ſcorn
to ſcorn
ſhorn
ſworn
thorn
torn
worn.

urn
to burn
churn
to churn

to ſpurn
turn
to turn.

O.

o.

O
ho
lo
no
fro
pro
ſo
tho
to go.

to
to do.

wo
to wo.

to croo
too
ſhoo
to ſhoo.

who
two.

P.

ap.

cap
to cap
chap
to chap
clap
to clap
flap
to flap
gap
hap
to knap
lap
to lap
map
nap
to nap
pap
rap
to rap
ſap
ſcrap
ſlap
to ſlap
ſnap
to ſnap
ſtrap

tap
to tap
trap
to trap
to wrap.

cheap
heap
to heap
leap
to leap
to reap.

ſoap
to ſoap.

ep.

hep
nep
skep
ſtep
to ſtep.

to creep
deep
to keep
neep
peep
to peep
ſheep
ſleep
to ſleep
ſteep

to ſteep
to ſweep
to weep.

to piep.

ip.

chip
to clip
to dip
to drip
flip
hip
lip
nip
to nip
pip
to pip
quip
to rip
ſcrip
Ship
to ſhip
ſip
to ſip
to skip
ſlip
to ſlip
ſnip
to ſnip
ſtrip
to ſtrip
tip

to tip
trip
to trip
whip
to whip.

raip.

op.

chop
cop
crop
to crop
drop
to drop
fop
hop
to hop
to lop
mop
pop
to pop
ſhop
ſop
to ſop
to ſwop
top
to top.

coop
to droop
hoop
to hoop

loop

loop
poop
ſcoop
to ſcoop away
to ſtoop
Troop
to troop.

up.

up
cup
to cup
ſup
to ſup
tup
to tup.

lp.

help
to help
whelp
to whelp
to yelp.

holp.

gulp
to gulp
pulp
ſculp

mp.

Camp
to camp
cramp
to cramp
damp
to damp
lamp
ramp
ſtamp
to ſtamp
vamp
to vamp.

hemp.

Imp
to imp
to limp
Pimp
to pimp
ſhrimp.

guimp
to guimp.

pomp.

bump
to bump out
crump
dump
frump
lump
to mump
plump
to plump
pump
to pump
rump
ſtump
to ſtump
thump
to thump
trump
to trump.

rp.

carp
to carp
harp
to harp
ſharp
warp
to warp.

to chirp.

thorp.

ſp.

aſp
claſp
to claſp

gaſp
to gaſp
graſp
to graſp
haſp
to raſp
waſp.

criſp
to criſp
to liſp
wiſp.

R.

ar.

bar
to bar
car
far
gnar
jar
to jar
to marr
ſcar
to ſcar
ſpar
to ſpar
ſtar
tar
war
to war.

ear

to ear
bear
to bear
chear
to chear
clear
to clear
dear
fear
to fear
gear
to hear
near
pear
rear
to rear
to ſear
to ſhear
to ſmear
ſpear
to ſwear
tear
to tear
wear
to wear
year.

oar

boar
gloar
to roar
to ſoar.

er.

her
to err.

beer
Deer
to fleer
jeer
to jeer
leer
to leer
meer
peer
queer
ſheer
to ſheer
to ſleer
ſteer
to ſteer
to veer.

ower

bower
dower
flower
power
ſhower
Tower.

ir.

firr

Sir

Sir
ſtir
to ſtir.

air
chair
fair
hair
lair
pair
wair.

heir
their.

or.

or
dor
for.

door
floor
moor
to moor
poor.

ur.

blur
bur
curr
fur
to furr
ſlur
to ſlur
ſpur
to ſpur.

our
your
four
hour
tour
to pour.

to lowr
to ſcowr
ſowr
to ſowr
to towr.

S.

as, and *aſs.*

as
has
was.

aſs
braſs
glaſs
graſs
Laſs
maſs
paſs
to paſs
taſs.

es, and *eſs.*

Ides
Nones
banes
Jakes
Wakes
eaves
gives
Wives
gules
thokes
Trapes
Elves
ſelves
Wolves
yes.

to bleſs
cheſs
dreſs
to dreſs
feſs
gueſs
to gueſs
leſs
meſs
preſs
to preſs
to ſeſs.

is, and *iſs.*

is

his
this
'tis

bliſs
to hiſs
kiſs
to kiſs
miſs
to miſs
piſs
to piſs.

oſs.

boſs
croſs
to croſs
droſs
foſs
gloſs
groſs
loſs
moſs
to ſcoſs
toſs
to toſs.

us, and *uſs.*

us
thus.

buſs
to buſs
muſs
puſs
truſs
to truſs.

ws.

news
ſtews.

ys.

ſtays.

bs.

barbs
curbs.

ds.

hards
needs.

gs.

pangs
dregs
tongs.
lungs

ks.

reaks
ſneaks
mawks
thanks
blinks
folks
hunks
trucks.

ls.

keals
vails.

ms.

alms.

ns.

means
teens.

ps.

Alps
corps
ſlops
mumps.

rs.

Mars
ſhears
ſtairs
hers
ours
yours

yours
theirs.

ts.

ſheats
its
wits
quits
ſtilts
ſtraits
waits
rights
weights
oats
coats
geſts
orts
juſts.

T.

---

at.

at
bat
brat
cat
chat
to chat
fat
flat
to flat
gnat
hat
mat
to mat
pat
plat
to plat
rat
ſat
ſcrat
ſprat
ſquat
to ſquat
that
vat
what.

to eat
to beat
to bleat
cheat
to cheat
feat
great
heat
to heat
jeat
meat
neat
ſeat
to ſeat
ſweat
teat
threat
treat
to treat
wheat.

boat
coat
float
to float
goat
groat
moat
ſtoat
throat.

et.

bet
to bet
fret
to fret
to get
to jet
let
to let
met
net
pet
ſet
to ſet
tret
wet
to wet
whet
to whet

to whet
yet.

beet
ſeet
fleet
to fleet
to greet
leet
meet
to meet
ſheet
ſtreet
ſweet.

it.

it
bit
chit
Cit
fit
to fit
frit
grit
hit
to hit
Kit
knit
to knit
nit
pit
quit
to quit

to ſit
to ſhit
ſlit
ſmit
ſpit
to ſpit
ſplit
to ſplit
tit
to twit
whit
wit
to wit
writ.

bait
to bait
plait
to plait
ſtrait
wait
to wait.

coit
doit.

bruit
fruit
ſuit
to ſuit.

ot.

blot

to blot
dot
got
grot
hot
jot
knot
to knot
lot
not
plot
to plot
pot
to pot
rot
to rot
ſcot
ſhot
ſlot
ſnot
ſot
to ſot
ſpot
to ſpot
wot.

boot
coot
foot
to foot it
moot
to moot
root
to root
ſhoot

ſhoot
to ſhoot
ſoot.

ut.

but
butt
to butt
cut
to cut
glut
to glut
gut
hut
to jut
nut
put
to put
rut
to rut
ſcut
ſhut
to ſhut
ſlut
ſmut
to ſmut.

out
to out
bout
clout
flout
to flout
gout
to hout
rout
to rout
ſcout
to ſcout
ſhout
to ſhout
ſnout
ſprout
to ſprout
trout.

wt.

newt.

to glowt
Lowt.

bt.

debt
doubt
to doubt.

ct.

act
to act
fact
tract.

tainct.

ſect
ſtrict
mulct.

ft.

craft
graft
to graft
haft
to haft
raft
ſhaft
waft
to waft.

eft
left
cleft.

driſt
giſt
liſt
to liſt
ſhift
to ſhift
to ſiſt
ſwift
thrift.

oft
ſoft
toſt.

tuft.

cht.

cht.

Yacht.

ght.

draught
fraught
naught
taught.

drought
fought
ought
nought.

blight
bright
fight
to fight
flight
fright
to fright
Knight
to knight
light
to light
might
night
plight
to plight
right
to right
ſight
ſlight
to ſlight
ſpight
to ſpight
Spright
tight
wight
wright.

fraight
to fraight.

eight
height
ſleight
ſpeight
ſtreight
weight.

kt.

talkt
perkt up
prickt
winkt
workt.

lt.

halt
to halt
ſalt
to ſalt
ſmalt
dealt
fault.

belt
felt
gelt
to melt
pelt
to pelt
ſmelt
ſpelt
welt
to welt.

gilt
Jilt
to jilt
hilt
milt
ſpilt
ſtilt
tilt
to tilt.

guilt
quilt
to quilt.

bolt
colt
dolt
holt
to molt.
to boult

to boult
joult
to joult
to moult.

nt.

ant
to cant
grant
to grant
to hant
to lant
to pant
plant
to plant
to rant
ſcant
ſlant
want
to want.

meant
learnt.

bent
cent
to dent
gent
lent
pent up
rent
to rent
ſent
to ſent
ſhent
ſpent
tent
vent
to vent
went.

dint
flint
hint
to hint
lint
mint
pint
print
to print
quint
ſplint
ſquint
to ſquint
ſtint
to ſtint.

faint
to faint
paint
to paint
plaint
Saint
to Saint
taint
to taint.

point
to point.

font
front
wont.

blunt
to blunt
brunt
bunt
to grunt
to hunt
runt
ſprunt.

Aunt
to daunt
to flaunt
gaunt
to haunt
to taunt
to vaunt.

Count
to count
Mount
to mount.

Joynt
to joynt.

pt.

apt
clapt

clapt
lapt
leapt
rapt
ſnapt
trapt
wrapt.

ſlept
ſtept
ſwept
wept.

clipt
ript
ſlipt
ſtript
tipt
tript
whipt.

dropt
ſtopt.

to tempt.

compt
prompt
to prompt.

rt.

art
cart
dart
to dart
fart
to fart
hart
Mart
part
to part
quart
ſmart
to ſmart
ſtart
to ſtart
tart
ſwart
thwart
to thwart
wart.

heart.

pert
vert.

dirt
girt
ſhirt
skirt
ſquirt
to ſquirt.

Fort
ſhort
to ſnort
ſort
to ſort
ſport
to ſport
wort.

to blurt
flurt
to flurt
hurt
to hurt
ſpurt
to ſpurt.

Court
to court.

ſt.

to baſt
blaſt
to blaſt
caſt
to caſt
chaſt
faſt
to faſt
haſt
laſt
to laſt
maſt
paſt
to paſt
taſt
to taſt
vaſt

vaſt
waſt
to waſt.

Eaſt
beaſt
breaſt
feaſt
leaſt
neaſt.

beſt
ceſt
cheſt
creſt
gueſt
jeſt
to jeſt
leſt
neſt
peſt
queſt
reſt
to reſt
teſt
veſt
to veſt
Weſt
to wreſt
yeſt
Zeſt.

beeſt
Prieſt.

Chriſt
fiſt
griſt
liſt
to liſt
to liſt
miſt
twiſt
to twiſt
whiſt
wiſt
wriſt.

foiſt
to foiſt
joyſt
moiſt
to roiſt.

coſt
to coſt
froſt
Ghoſt
Hoſt
loſt
moſt
poſt
to poſt
roſt
to roſt
toſt
to toſt.

rooſt.

cruſt
to cruſt
duſt
to duſt
guſt
juſt
to juſt
luſt
to luſt
muſt
ruſt
to ruſt
thruſt
to thruſt
truſt
to truſt.

worſt
to worſt.

burſt
to burſt
curſt
durſt
nurſt.

xt.

next
ſext
vext.

mixt.

U.

lieu.

W.

aw.

aw
to aw
claw
to claw
craw
Daw
to draw
flaw
to gnaw
haw
to haw
jaw
law
to law
maw
paw
to paw
raw
ſaw
to ſaw

ſtraw
to taw
thaw
to thaw.

ew.

ew
to brew
to chew
clew
crew
dew
few
flew
to hew
Jew
kew
knew
mew
to mew
pew
rew
ſcrew
to ſcrew
to ſew
ſhew
to ſhew
Shrew
ſlew
ſtew
to ſtew
to ſtrew

threw
view
to view
yew.

ow, pronounced ō.

to ow
blow
to blow
bow
crow
to crow
to flow
to glow
to grow
to know
low
to low
mow
to mow
row
to row
ſhow
to ſhow
ſlow
ſnow
to ſnow
to ſow
to ſtow
to ſtrow
throw
to throw

tow

tow
to tow
I trow

ow *pronounced* aou.

to bow
brow
cow
to cow
how
now
prow
Sow
vow
to vow.

X.

ax.

ax
flax
tax
to tax
wax
to wax.

ex.

Sex
to vex
to yex.

ix.

fix
to fix.

ox.

Ox
box
fox
to fox
pox
to pox.

ux.

flux
to flux.

yx.

pyx.

nx.

Sphinx
Lynx.

Y.

by
cry
to cry
dry
to dry
fy
fly
to fly
fry
to fry
to ly
my
to ply
to pry
ſcry
ſhy
Sky
ſly
Spy
to ſpy
Sty
to ty
to try
to vy
why
wry.

ay.

ay
bay
to bray
clay
day
ſay
fray
to fray
gay